

Last night (the 25th inst.) the youth, beauty, and intelligence of fashionable Hongkong assembled for full strength at the Theatre Royal, City Hall. The occasion was a farewell performance given in honor of our popular lady amateur, Mrs. Bernard, who will shortly leave the colony, pre-empted by the Amateur Dramatic Corps of Hongkong. Without in any way wishing to appear hypercritical we really cannot avoid expressing the opinion that the Amateur Dramatic Corps of Hongkong seem to have had next to nothing to do with this tribute of respect paid to a lady who, above all others, is entitled to the gratitude of Hongkong playgoers. In the elaborate programme, printed in a dashing array of green, now before us there is not one name—always excepting the ladies—in any way identified with the past history and the work of this most extraordinary of our semi-defunct local institutions. The characters are entirely made up of our military friends, and of a few new strangers to the Hongkong boards of the gentlemen lately arrived in the colony. The ancient landmarks—we mean those amateur historians who during past years have represented the Amateur Dramatic Corps of Hongkong, in public—are glaringly conspicuous by their non-participation in this so-called mark of gratitude and public esteem towards the Marie Wilton of the Far East. This is not as it should have been. Mr. J. H. H. Trippe, who is, we believe, the secretary of the admirable dramatic organisation known as the "A.D.C." has certainly done his duty most energetically, and he is entitled to praise in no stinted measure for the patience and assiduity he has displayed in the face of immense difficulties—amongst which only the secretary of the Amateur Dramatic Club is to be understood—in bringing what was unquestionably a trying and undulating team to a successful issue; but the Amateur Dramatic Corps as a body have done simply nothing, and are not entitled to any particular recognition in the matter.

A few years ago the dramatic art was at a very low ebb in this colony, although there was any amount of histrionic talent, both developed and latent, in our midst. The great want was assistance from the fair sex. When the Amateur Dramatic Society was quickly dwindling into a mere tradition Mrs. Bernard appeared meteorically on the scene, and by her own efforts, assisted by the Army and Navy talents seldom equalled even in the front rank of professional actresses, resuscitated and gave a new lease of life to her rapidly decaying concern. Mrs. Bernard's career on our local boards has been one blaze of triumph for the Amateur Dramatic Corps, and it has given her imperishable fame in the histrionic history of Hongkong. We say nothing of the pleasure and enjoyment this talented lady has so frequently given to the public; that has been demonstrated time and time again. We have seen her in the most brilliant of roles, in the fashion of a Venus. Who that has seen Mrs. Bernard as *Lillian Vanastour* in "New Men and Old Acres" can ever forget the exquisitely tender picture she drew of the high bred but warm hearted and impulsive English girl who in days to come will not infrequently have visions of probably the best all round *Lady Teale* yet seen on the amateur stage? who can remember without indulging in the sentiment the laughter inspiring *Bucinda* who has no equal in the colony? Mrs. Bernard has without a rival in a range of characters which, from their extraordinary diversity, speak trumpet-tongued as to the artist's versatility; she has done admirable service in a good cause, and it was well that on her departure from our midst some substantial honor should be paid to one who has worked so hard and so unselfishly for the amusement of the public and the advancement of the histrionic art. But we repeat that the little great part of the evening was the address of the Hon. Mr. Garrison and the novices who assisted in getting up the 'celebration' performance—in our opinion the Amateur Dramatic Corps have played a rather shabby part.

The public were not slow to show their appreciation of the attempt made to pay Mrs. Bernard a graceful tribute of esteem on the eve of her departure, and so when the performance of Oliver Goldsmith's famous comedy "She Stoops to Conquer" was announced, every seat in the theatre was quickly secured: However opinions may differ on the subject, we consider that the selection of this admirable comedy was a most happy and appropriate choice. Without denying that the works of modern dramatists possess many merits and attractions, and admitting that in many respects they are more suitable for amateur representation than the old fashioned comedies of our forefathers, we contend that nothing written in the present generation can be compared to the sparkling productions of Massinger and Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Farquhar and Wycherly, Congreve and Macklin, Sheridan and Goldsmith. No doubt the comedies which pleased our ancestors are rather difficult to handle properly, and they are, it must be admitted, somewhat strongly flavored for the ultra-refined tastes of modern days. But by a judicious use of the pruning knife even the worst of the so-called purulent plays of older times can be made presentable to the most fastidious audience. As so much has been said in the pulpit and elsewhere in Hongkong about the impurity and immorality, our amateur dramatic performances, by certain persons in high places who ought to know better, we append a more detailed account both of Oliver Goldsmith and "She Stoops to Conquer" than we otherwise would have considered necessary.

Fashion, says the writer of the introduction to Goldsmith's charming comedy, will have its vagaries, but that which is out of nature cannot long endure. The public may be drilled for a time into an affected abhorrence of everything that is not far fetched and polite; but the dramatist who would be lastingly popular must take mankind as he finds them; he must dress his comedy in the language of their conversation, and in the dress of their peculiarities and humours, and not disguise them in the tinsel and frippery of artificial life. The French, from whom we have derived much lively entertainment, were the first to set the example of "sentimental" comedy; and Hugh Kelly, the high priest of sentiment, so completely inoculated the English public with the infection, that to laugh in a theatre would have been as great an abomination as at a Quaker meeting. In consequence of this, the age of refinement, *Sic Stoops to Conquer*, first appeared at Covent Garden Theatre... Its condemnation had been predicted as a matter of course by the elder Colman, who only "suffered" it to appear on his boards out of "complaisance" to the author and his numerous friends; and two principal actors resigned their parts; in the dread of annihilation by nut-shells and orange-peel. But 'John Bull,' who only wanted dose of general good nature to be able to pick out, not so soon felt the inspiring effects of this mirth-moving restorative, than his ancient love of drollery revived within him, and Woodward was fain to throw off his suit of sables; for "Thalia," who was supposed to be dead, was only found to be asleep, and the goddess started up from her lethargy, all alive and merry.

The main incident of this comedy—the mistaken love of Harcourt's house for his—has so broadly been treated, that it has displayed considerable talent in working out its effects, without running into farce and extravagance. That the "robbery" is borrowed from the play of

"Albany." The characters are drawn with the easy humour so peculiar to this admirable author; the dialogue has none of that false wit which makes every personage in the drama break jest, whether in or out of place. It is full of whims and sprightliness, and always appropriate.

Tony Lumpin is a character that we occasionally meet with in real life. He is a spoiled child, an illiterate boy, with just sufficient wit to make him so like a man that he is the funniest of the crowd. He is the first to think it the funniest thing in the world to turn the house out at windows, by frightening the maids and burning the footman's shoes; to say nothing of throwing his foolish, fond mother into hysterics at the thought of a highwayman, and dragging her through a horse-pond. With him it is "out of Cesar, out nullus."

It is to be seen in hell that verse is heaven: "—and, knowing his disqualification for polished society, he would rather be the undisputed lord of the Three Pigeons, than play second fiddle in a fashionable drawing-room."

By one of those caprices in which popular players too often indulge, this character descended from Woodward to Quick, who was then to humiliate a member of the *corps dramatique* to give himself theatrical airs. Quick, however, surprised his brethren and delighted the public; and he may date his popularity from his very original performance of Tony Lumpkin. The same remark applies to Lee Lewis, who succeeded him, and to Young Mr. Fawcett, in the sequence of "Smith," "the girl and the law," refusing to play the character.—How falling is the situation of a man of genius, whom hard necessity compels to submit to the caprice of players! "Punch has no feelings," exclaimed Dr. Johnson; and Churchill, who knew what staff actors in general are made of, bursts forth in a strain of lofty indignation at their ignorance and vanity:—

"Dost it not move me anger or our minis,
To see these *things*, the lowest sons of earth?
Dreadful with adder's hiss, and serpent's hiss,
To rule in letters, and preside in taste?
How down, ye slaves! how down! these idols fall!
Ye gentle stoops to slavery, bow ye all!
Ne'er will I flatter, cringe, or bend the knee!
To those who, slaves to all, are slaves to me!"

Young Marlowe, who is a perfect Cymon in the presence of a highbred fashionable lady, but a merry rattling rake when he makes love to the supposed bar-maid; is equally characteristic of the author.—Nothing can be more amusing than the easy assurance with which he orders about Hardcastle, at Liberty Hall, "the punch, the figs, the wine, the sherry, the sparkling pudding, the fish, the dish of taffety cream—the surmise of the good gentleman, who is puzzled to distinguish the difference between modern modesty and old-fashioned impudence—his rage when he finds himself bantered in his own house—and the catalogue of his furniture, are worked up to the very highest pitch of comedy. No wonder that "She Stoops to Conquer" was considered a *dangerous* drama;—such exquisite humour might well startle those who had lavished all their praises on sentimental trumpery. The transition from dulness to wit was too abrupt. An unseasonable sarcasm is recorded of the elder Colman, who, in many respects, was a vain, superficial character. Goldsmith had expressed some doubt whether one of the sallies of Tony Lumpkin would be relished by the audience; when Colman unfeelingly replied, "Pshaw, my dear doctor! don't be fearful of *agitate* when you are sitting at the top of the box on a barrel of *good wine*!" Goldsmith forgave, but never forgot, the insult—an insult offered to a genius that, to Colman's, was as "Hyperion to a satyr."

If ever an author, whether considered as a poet, a critic, an historian, or a dramatist, deserved the name of a *classic*, it was Oliver Goldsmith. His two great ethnic poems, *The Traveller* and *The Deserted Village*, for sublimity of thought, truth of reasoning, imagery, and poetical beauty, fairly place him by the side of Pope. The simile of the bird teaching its young to fly, and that beginning with "As some tall cliff," have seldom been equalled, and never surpassed. For exquisite humour and enchanting simplicity of style, his prose writings may compare with the happiest effusions of Addison; and his *Vicar of Wakefield*, a *novel*, as *utere*, has adorned the religious and virtuous, and may be read with as much profit as the most orthodox sermon or pious homily that ever was penned.—As a dramatist, he excelled *all* his contemporaries in originality, character, and humour. As long as a just taste for literature shall prevail, Goldsmith will rank as one of its brightest ornaments: for, while he delighted the imagination, and alternately moved the heart to joy or sorrow, he (to adopt the language of his illustrious friend and ardent admirer) "gave ardour to virtue and confidence to truth."

"She Stoops to Conquer," as represented last night, had been considerably cut down, but we are bound to say that very little judgment can be credited to the wielder of the pruning knife. Several exquisitely humorous situations were strangely enough omitted, and the plot, as a whole, was so grossly disgraced on ears polite, and which could have been omitted without detriment to the representation were left untouched. However, notwithstanding these and other drawbacks and difficulties, last night's performance, taken as a whole, was historically equal to anything seen on the amateur stage of this colony for years past. The *Miss Hardcastle* of Mrs. Bonard—a character in recent years strongly identified with the career as an actress of the celebrated Mrs. Langtry—is justly entitled to take a place alongside the best of this lady's previous creations. She was, in the most unequivocally rendered sense, a Bonard, possesses the perception and touch of a true artist; she has the art to be able to conceal art, and this is the highest praise we can bestow. Miss Hardcastle last night was no mere caricature of a young lady of the last century; she was what one might imagine the ideal to have been, and there was a sense of truth and artistic finish about the delineation, showing clearly the various lights and shades of the character, and plainly marking the *artist's* appreciation of the author's conception. The opening love scene with *Constance* was one of the prettiest scenes of the comedy ever seen on the Honorable stage. Of Mrs. Bonard's performance of *Kate Hardcastle* we can honestly say in the words of Beatrice in "Much Ado About Nothing,"

"For others say thou dost deserve; and I

Believe it better than reportedly."

The character of *Miss Neville* was entrusted to Miss Fraser—a lady who has, both on the dramatic and lyric stage of our local theatre, previously appeared with a considerable amount of success—and it is no flattery to say that she could not have done better. In *The Love of the Last Night*, *Miss Neville* of last night not only acted with authority and vivacity, but gave a representation as conspicuous for its grace and refinement as it was noteworthy for its extreme naturalness. Owing to recent indisposition Mrs. Chervau was unable to do full justice to the character of *Mrs. Hardcastle*. In one or two scenes this admirable actress appeared in her true colors, but it was easily to be seen that she was contending against great difficulties, and an imperfect acquaintance with the text was occasionally noticeable.

It appears that there is some rule of the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Corps which makes it necessary for every aspirant to dramatic honors under the auspices of this institution to appear in a new role in every production. On the programme under the transparent disguise of a presumed name, this is simply ridiculous affectation. However, as we are not in any way fettered by this obsolete absurdity, we shall refer to the gentlemen who played last night by the names they have already appeared under before Hongkong audiences. Mr. Somerset's

Lumpkin quite distinct, and emphatic, communication. It has been well said that there are two kinds of acting; one in which a true artist can pass into the nature of the part he represents and the other in which he can, with pleasant personality, identify himself with the character represented. Mr. Somerset's latest performance is a pronounced specimen of the first named class. He not merely identified his personality with that of the ideal *Tony Lumpkin*—he was *Tony Lumpkin*, the rattling young squire, full of tricks and mischief, the ale house trollop, jovial and, good hearted, and the clownish bumpkin, rude of manner and speech, to the life. The humorous scenes with *Constance* were especially well handled, and the "free-and-easy" at the "Three Pigeons" was one of the best things we have seen for a very long time. Another admirable impersonation was the *Hardcastle* of Captain Newnham-Davis, a thoroughly conscientious actor who is well up to his work. There is a quaint mingling of comedy and pathos in the character of the good hearted, somewhat irresponsible, old gentleman, which makes it a rather difficult part to play, but Captain Newnham-Davis was quite equal to the task and throughout displayed a tact as creditable to his dramatic perception as his useful knowledge of the details of stage business is to his general experience. In his scenes with *Marlow* and *Hastings* where the Duke of Marlborough story is introduced, Captain Davis displayed a rare fund of humour, and when matters reach a climax and *Marlow's* impudence puts the choleric old man on his mettle, the actor displayed power, which was as effective as it was (to us) unexpected. Mr. Holme's *Charles Marlow* was an impersonation carefully calculated to give strength to the opinions we have expressed on former occasions that this gentleman's capacity for "more in the representation of character, good or low, than in what is technically termed "juvenile lead." Mr. Holme is unmistakably a clever actor, and anything he undertakes is certain to possess claims to favorable consideration. As *Marlow* "the agreeable Rattle" he was excellent last night; but his *Marlow* the lover was simply an impossibility. The representation, critically speaking, had few striking defects, but it was conspicuously uneven—and in the love scenes altogether lacked dignity and force. The first interview with *Miss Hardcastle* was, however, most artistically carried out, and both Mr. Holme and Mrs. Bernard were deservedly applauded. We have not yet seen the end of Mr. Holme's capabilities. A young gentleman who figures on the programme as Mr. B. Kidman, made his debut before a Hongkong audience as the dashing *Hastings*, and, considering his limited experience, rendered a most impressive impersonation, good appearance, assured carriage and a rich and pleasant voice. Mr. Kidman merely requires practice and coaching to make him a most valuable addition to the ranks of our local histrions. If Mr. Kidman's attempts at love making were rather crude; it must be remembered that it is no easy task for even the most experienced actors to appear to advantage talking ridiculous nothings in almost impossible positions on a stage before hundreds of spectators. Mr. Kidman gave an intelligent rendering of the part, and spoke his lines distinctly and with good effect. Another debutant, Mr. Sethomi, earned *hudos*, and fairly earned them too, by a most humorous impersonation of the servant *Digory*. This young gentleman has not yet been heard of again. Mr. Skewton showed a keen appreciation of the character of *Sir Charles Marlow*, and although somewhat strained and undignified in his gestures carefully carried out an intelligent conception. Mr. D'Aeth as *Roger* and Mr. Lloyd as *Jeremy* were everything that could be desired, the last named getting through his drunken scene with infinite credit to his discretion. A good word must also be said for the *Sitting of Mr. Laurie*. This was a quiet bit of unobtrusive acting, sufficiently meritorious to entitle the young actor to special commendation. The "users" in the public house scene did their work excellently, and rendered the *Squire's* song and chorus one of the events of the night; and the superb caricature, although long, only in this case, under all circumstances, in questionable taste.

The scenery was generally first class, although the corridor in Mr. Hardcastle's house was, if anything, rather a gloomy set. The hall was one of the best scenes we have seen in Hongkong, and reflects great credit on the skill and taste of our local Beverly, Senhor Baptista. We must not omit to mention that Senhor Baptista was honored with a very hearty call in recognition of this work of art. The comedy was admirably dressed and all other respects left little room for fault-finding. At the termination of the last act the performers were recalled to the applause being of most enthusiastic description.

During the evening the Band of "The lifts" under Mr. H. Quinn, played a choice musical programme in their usual finished style.

AN ADVANCE FROM HANOI.

VICTORY OF THE FRENCH.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
HAIPHONG, September 10th, 1873.
An advance from Hanoi in force has been made against the Black Flags by the troops under General Bouet, and resulted in a decisive victory for the French. The following bitingly scrawled lines will give you a sufficiently clear account of this important movement:—

On the morning of the 31st August at 8 a.m. the *Pluviers*, *Fanfare*, *Leopard*, and the *Wurri Maru* embarked amongst them at Hanoi on 30 boats. French troops, and the *Belair*, Capt. George's "Yellow Flag," for conveyance to Palan. The troops were embarked by half-past six a.m. and the squadron started but the *Trombe* which got first away unfortunately broke down. The *Wurri Maru*, which left at same time as the other vessels, then took the lead which she followed until the 1st September when she was ordered she had to stop to pick up, Commandant Berger; but even with this detention she got in ahead of the *Pluviers*, which had General, Bouet, and his staff on board, at 1 p.m. I had almost omitted to mention that on the 29th and 30th of August the company of French troops and two companies of (Salon) Annamites had been taken up to the *Wurri Maru* to Four Column Pagoda, and were moved on by land, together with George's "Yellow Flag," to Palan on the morning of the 31st, without meeting with opposition, and we found them there on our arrival. The General and his staff, the *Wurri Maru*, the boats, and the troops arrived at 31st, and until the preparations for the attack which had been arranged for the following day were completed.

After the troops were landed, the squadron, with the exception of the *Pamfars*, moved up and anchored off the entrance of the river Dai, along the following morning at daylight the *Elathir* and the gunboats *Morginton* and *Hacks* descended the Dai in the rear of Phong, which was the theatre of the French operations. The signal for advance on the morning of the 1st of September was the first gun from the gunboats on the Dai; the signal was fired at about 7.15, when the expedition started, about 1,500 strong, with six guns. There was only one road, so, while the main body proceeded

by this road, the French forces were extended on each side in the paddy fields and were thus enabled to attack the enemy on both flanks.

The Black Flags were found in force at about half past 9 at a large village called Thong, about 2 miles from Palan. They had entrenched themselves strongly with bamboo fences and were also protected by the thick cover which surrounds the village. By noon, however, they were driven from their positions with heavy loss, and retreated in disorder on Phong. The French continued their advance and took up a position within a few hundred yards of the village, where, after making ample preparations for an attack the next morning, they encamped for the night.

On September 22, 1900, the French troops

advanced on the village of Phong, which they captured after a slight resistance on the part of the enemy. The Black Flags were completely driven from the place, retreating in disorder to the southward, evidently with the intention of retiring on Sontai by the southern road. The gunboats effectually barred the way to Sontai by the northern route. The French killed and wounded were conveyed on board the *Rurik-maru* with as little delay as possible. The wounded were at once attended to, and afterwards were sent by steam launch to Hanoi. The whole of the officers and men wounded displayed great courage and fortitude and are entitled to the highest praise. It is also only fair to state that the whole of the French troops engaged behaved most gallantly. They had to fight for hours under a galling fire in the paddy fields with the water up to their waists; with the leeches, which swarm in countless numbers, sucking their very life blood. However, their triumph was most complete, which makes up for all the hardships they underwent. Six black banners were captured by the French, and I understand that the captain General and his staff have taken possession of the Yellow Flag, which is the emblem of the troops commanded by the redoubtable chief of the Black Flags, Liu Yung-fook; who is reported wounded, captured the principal flag carried by this force. At all events at half past 2 p.m. on the 2nd Sept., the officer watching the proceedings from the fore-top-mast cross-trees of the *Kanfarre* reported seeing Liu Yung-fook, the chief of the Black Flags, in full retreat southward. This is the first real advantage the French have gained in this district, and it has engendered confidence in the troops and done a great deal of good.

The programme as laid down by the chief of the Staff, which was to attack the Black Flag in their position at Thong and Phong and to clear the country of them—up to the Dai—and advance the French outposts to Palan, instead of the Four Column Pagoda, was carried out completely. The Chinese opposed to the French were variously estimated at from 4,000 to 6,000, and from all accounts must have suffered fearfully as large numbers of their dead were left on the field, which is contrary to their usual custom. General Bouet and his staff returned to the *Kuri Maru* on the morning of the 3rd instant, and on the afternoon of that day this vessel, after embarking some horses and about 450, returned to Hanoi, and was the number of the French success in the shaping of the black banners of the enemy and the flags, flying from the little steamer *Iwah*, was lucky enough to have the opportunity of a good view of the operations and the difficulties with which the French had to contend. I was glad to find Captain George and his men well to the front and doing valuable service in guarding the French left. The medical service as well as the commissariat and ordnance left nothing to be complained of, on the contrary, the manner in which the wounded and dead were promptly brought in and attended to and the kind and indefatigable efforts of the Doctor in soothing and alleviating the sufferings of the wounded, prove that the French are not behind other nations in these important

The French losses amounted to 15 killed and 10 wounded, which is a very large proportion of officers killed to wounded. Three if not four officers are unfortunately among the former. The proportion of officers killed during these operations is remarkable. It is also worthy of note that the great majority of wounds are above the waist, testifying to the difficulties that the French had to contend against in the open paddy fields. Notwithstanding a certain nonchalance or looseness of style and discipline, which looks peculiar to those who have been accustomed to the machine-like movements of British and German troops, the French are a very pleasant and brave bunch, the true metal of their forefathers. In the Chinese Black Flags will quickly learn to their cost, unless I am greatly mistaken.

Advices received since the engagement not only confirm the report that Liu Ying-fook was wounded, but authoritatively state that the Annamese chief, Tung-Duc of Hanoi, was killed in the field. Palan is now the French advanced post and the fortifications at the Four Columns Pagoda have consequently been evacuated and destroyed. The French Colonel has appointed the Commandant Coronat as chief of the staff, in accordance with direct orders received from Paris, and the last named officer will proceed to Haiphong where he has been appointed commandant.

One very important item I must not forget to mention, and that is that after the flight of the Black Flags from Thong and Phong the French had captured a number of Spencer and Remington rifles left behind by the enemy. It is said that the latter weapons have not the mark of the Remington factory; but are stamped with that of the Chinese Arsenal. If this be true, and I see no reason to doubt it, a difficulty has arisen which will require all the boasted acuteness of the Chinese diplomats to surmount.

The friction between the civil and military authorities is increasing and has already caused a good deal of trouble, and it seems impossible to prevent this jealousy between the respective services. It is a great pity that the French Government were induced to place the civil authorities in power—at least until the military element had completely subjugated the country—as I am quite certain that these opposing factions have retarded progress considerably. I may also remark that recent civil legislation has caused in the country a feeling of great dissatisfaction. It is really difficult to comprehend what the authorities are driving at, that is presuming they have the future commercial prosperity of Tonquin at heart. The prohibitive measures recently inaugurated have led to the Chinese commercial classes leaving the country *en masse*, and it is extremely doubtful if this will prove beneficial to the interests of France in their new colony.

All is quiet here just now, and as the recent successes have substantially improved the French position in the country, and restored the prestige which former reverses at the hands of the Black Flag had slightly tarnished, it is scarcely likely that anything further will be attempted until reinforcements arrive on France. The number of troops it is reported that will go are already *en route*. However, should anything transpire you may rely on receiving full particulars by the earliest opportunity possible.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

HAIPHONG, September 15th, 1883.

In my last letter dated the 10th inst. I wrote the following:—"The friction between the civil and military authorities is increasing and has already caused a good deal of trouble, and it seems impossible to prevent this jealousy between the

respective services. It is a great pity that, before the French Government were induced to place the civil authorities in power—at least until the military element had completely subjugated the country." These words were strangely prophetic. I have predicted from the first that the opposing interests represented by the civil and military authorities would eventually create a serious trouble, and these crash has at length come. The interference of M. Hamard, the civil commissioner, with military affairs at last became so intolerable that General Bouet found it was impossible to retain his position with advantage to the interests of France and with dignity to the military officials he commanded. Consequently he has thrown up his command and returns direct to France via Germany.

This unfortunate piece of business, caused solely through jealousy, is greatly to be deplored, for the Orientals will be sure to reap substantial advantages from what must be regarded as a sign of weakness. The Black Flags as soon as they heard of this split in the French camp are bound to regain confidence, and as their numbers are reported to have been recently very largely augmented, there is almost a certainty that some day fighting will shortly take place in the vicinity of Hanou.

Affairs even around Haiphong are much less satisfactory than they have been. On the 13th inst. the Resident here sent a detachment of 50 Annamese police, which he has recently raised, to Mount Elephant to drive away some Chinese and Annamese pirates reported to be haunting that district. When the police arrived at the destination they were attacked by the pirates, and totally routed. Of the 50 men, 10 leaders were killed, and out of the 50 men, only about a score returned to Haiphong. A few stragglers have, however, since come in. If the French civil authorities think they will succeed in subjugating Tonquin with such allies as these cowardly Annamese, they will pretty quickly discover the grievous error into which they have apparently fallen.

The death is announced of Mr. Taylor a Chief, Mr. Taylor was connected with the Translation Department of the Kiangnan Arsenal and went to Chefoo for his health, where he succumbed to dysentery.

The steamship *Wuchang* arrived here to-day from Tientsin, having left that port on the 7th instant at 9 a.m. She reports that another strong frigate has occurred in the Peiho, and the banks of the river are covered in many places, and there is a large quantity of water on the plains.

H.B.M. *Vigilant*, despatch vessel, arrived here yesterday, the toth first from Nagasaki, and is expected to leave, with Sir Harry Parkes on board, on Thursday evening for the North. When the *Vigilant* left the fleet, the vessels were at Posette Bay, near Wladivostok, and excepting that they were to visit the latter port, no further movements were known.

We have received the confirmed minutes of the meeting of the Municipal Council, held last week, in which we find that the duties of nuisance inspector have become so great of late years that an assistant is urgently required. The duties at present imposed on Mr. Howes are too much for any one man, but it is necessary that the new office should be left to open competition for the least qualified person offering himself. The lighting has the electric light of some of the side streets, several roads are to be lighted with gas again. Is this not playing with the Gas Company?

About sixty of the mafiosos who attended upon the ponies in training at the Horse Bazaar have struck for an increase of one dollar a month wages. They are paid now \$6 a month, as long as the ponies are in ordinary hack training, but when they are in full training they get \$7 a month. They are paid for ordinary Chinese labour, as theirs is, since the Horse Bazaar has several competent men to overlook them. There are two or three ringleaders, who incited them to strike. Magistrate Chén was applied to, and he told the strikers they must not make any disturbance. It is expected that they will soon return to again, since their places can easily be supplied, and they cannot lose anything to live upon without working for it.

Cholera has been reported in China, show that the death rate has been very great this season. Cholera at Swatow, Foochow, and Fekin has carried off great numbers. But little has been said about our own locality, however; yet we are lead to believe that in our own midst there has been an unusual mortality among the native population. Our means of ascertaining is from the record of the depositories for the dead, commonly called *Kwan Kwan*. We have not the books of the depositories for the last two months, the Ningpo Depository shows that *three thousand* dead bodies have been brought there during the past two months. These are all from Ningpo people who reside here. Canton, Swatow, Shaoching and other places have similar depositories, in which their dead are placed. Then besides this floating population, the mortality among the Shanghai people must be allowed for, so that the total number of persons who have died here during the past two months. Thanks to the sanitary condition of our settlements the foreign community has not been greatly affected. For although there has been considerable illness the mortality has not been excessive.—*Mercury*.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
FUAN, 22nd August, 1883.
 Fuam is without exception one of the

I have been here during one of the most trying seasons that the Province has ever been subjected to; but I have decided that, while the season lasts, I will remain here, and live in situated on the site now selected for the *foreign settlement*, they will be able to live here from one year to the other without being in any way inconvenienced by the heat.

The trade here is already considerable; some 15 craft (including 4 steamers) visiting us monthly, and they are, as you usually observed with wisdom and sagacity, "all from the East." His Majesty's Customs Service is now complete, and, seeing that the Harbour Master has arrived, we may reasonably look forward to early reorganisation in the harbour regulations, necessary to the break-down of the system at present in vogue amongst the impudent and extortionate natives, that constitute the Japanese population.

The Japanese have been established here since the past seven years and are doing a large business with the Koreans. Battering seems to be carried on to a large extent by a system by which the Japanese are the better able to get about 200 per cent. out of their bargain.

Knowing as Europeans in the East what do what wretched trades and vices of all kinds, the elements of Japaneseness and taking in the Korean people, they are now being cultivated and uncultivated of them, bringing to the surface of the products dealt in and the room for vast development of the national resources of this country I am convinced that the influx of foreigners in Korea will increase.

only (and naturally so too) the explosion of the Japanese monopoly but also a bright near future for the "Land of morning calm;" late the Hermit nation.

The British cruising squadron lay here from the 14th to the 16th inst., and was the subject of much comment amongst the Koreans. The Koreans said that when they saw the effect of the electric light, that truly the foreigners *must* be supernatural beings; otherwise they could not flash lightning from the mouths of their fierce water soldiers (*i.e.* sailors). On the 14th instant the N. E. Monsoon burst on us (with torrents of rain) in the shape of very heavy gale of wind, which did much damage amongst the shipping, and to the flimsy Japanese houses.

Mr. and Mrs. Kingsmill, of Shanghai, have been staying here for the past fortnight. Mrs. Kingsmill is certainly the first European lady to set foot in this part of Corea, but I trust her good example may be followed by many others who desire to get to a temperate climate, and to get away from all fear of cholera, typhoid and such like summer horrors.

I would ten times sooner have a summer residence here than in Chefoo; the place is prettier, the sea bathing better; the roads (suitable for riding and rickshaws and in the settlement for carriages) very good; and the scenery charming; and climate a decided improvement on the "Brighton of China." People speak of Chefoo as the "Brighton of China;" but the day will come when they will style Fusan the "Brighton of the East."

More anon by an early mail.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

in that my first night stay San Francisco was a very pleasant one, and I know that I can possibly mean no harm, except to the people of the place. I am, except Chemulpo, the port of Jenchuan. Corea, about 25 to 26 miles from the capital, Seoul.

The place which about seven months ago was abandoned by a solitary fisherman's hut, is now covered by a couple of hundreds of Japanese and some Chinese houses, and by several hundred native Korean shanties, some of the latter quite substantial structures of wooden-frame work filled in with a mixture of straw and clay. The place has sprung into existence from nothing in an astonishingly short space of time, resembling the cities which used to grow like mushrooms on the Australian and Californian gold fields.

Great activity prevails in the streets almost day and night, and the bullocks, mules, ponies and other beasts of burden have a hard time of it, carrying imports into the interior, and exports to the sea coast; the latter go mostly to Japan, and consist at present chiefly of bean (the seeds are called *schwang* and *Chesteo*) and the golden silk; beech-wood, cut fish, dried shell-fish, hides, bones, horns, and many other things too numerous to mention.

The imports at present appear chiefly to be copper, spelter, lead, piece goods, glass, hardware, cutlery, fancy goods, luxuries and lots of other things. And that is the "poor country of which we have heard so much nonsense by pessimists!

The markets are well supplied the country people bringing their produce freely to the market, where everything for the kitchen (except foreign vegetables) may be bought at a very low price. There are also some delicious fruits, some of which are decidedly superior to those which may be obtained on the opposite shore of the Yellow Sea, in China.

The majority of foreigners here are those connected with the Customs; they are livelier in a Mandarin's yamen (which had been in a very poor condition) at Hsiao-shan, some distance from the settlement, than to be happy and contented with their own country, and well pleased with the inhabitants.

At present Japan has the lion's share of the trade, but from what can be heard it is very likely that before many months are over foreigners and Chinese will be likely to participate in the profits of trade with this country. The resources of the island are inexhaustible, if only the proper steps are taken, to develop them; that is all that is required.

The soil is rich and will yield almost anything, and now that the people are beginning to see that they can find a market for the surplus of their produce, they are quite eager to supply that demand. Labour can be obtained in any quantity here now, where formerly you could get none, neither for love nor money. The people are civil and modest, the laborers are docile, intelligent and honest, and they seem more honest than most Asiatics are supposed to be.

I have noticed a few, constructed by the Customs, which is a great convenience to the local trade, and certainly a credit to the gentlemen who planned it, considering the very short time the Customs have been established.

The Japanese garrison returned home last month but I believe there are still some troops left at Seoul.

Of course now that there are now two Japanese corvettes and the U.S.S. *Mannock* in port, at sailing vessels, one Korean and three Japanese schooners, two Japanese and a large fast steam junk. Last month a Chinese junk from Changhai came in.

The weather has been delightful here during the previous month and is so still, the health of the settlers so far has been excellent.

—Gardner.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]
September, 15th, 1883.
Mr. Tricon is expected here on the 17th inst.

The French Consul, Mr. Dillon, goes home, it is said, for six months.

[illegible]

firing. The boy was in the cross street and not in the main street. The cross street is at the end of the main street. I saw no other European in the street when the shot was fired; but there was a crowd of Chinese on the bridge who were in the main street. I saw the boy who was shot, and I saw the crowd of Chinese on the bridge. I did not see the boy who was shot, but I saw the crowd of Chinese on the bridge. I did not see the boy who was shot, but I saw the crowd of Chinese on the bridge.

Cross examined by Mr. Wise—I was about two or three cheung from the prisoner when he fired the gun. The boy was about six or seven cheung from the prisoner. I was in the cross street. I know the Tai Fung Pork butcher shop. I saw the boy first at the cross street who is facing the centre of the cross street. I do not understand your plan (the plan having been shown him). I don't know how wide the street is; I have not measured it. I think it might be five or six feet wide. As soon as I looked round the corner the gun was fired by the prisoner who was dressed in white. The other two foreigners were dressed in black. I did not see the child fall. I was three shops distant from the boy when I first saw him. The Fook Hing street is only three shops from the cross street and three cheung from the bridge.

By a Juror—Did you see the boy turn to the right or the left after he was shot?

Witness—After he was shot he turned to the left.

Lai Tok Wan, examined by the Crown Advocate, stated—I am a tobacco seller in West Fuh Lung Street, Honam. I remember the 12th of August last. That morning I went out to go to the Kai Fung to get goods at a shop. I went from west to east; and on the way I only saw a few people as I usually see in the street. I met a foreigner on the bridge carrying a firearm and there were two foreigners following behind; I did not see them following anything. After I had passed them and gone a cheung or two I heard the report of a firearm. At that time the two foreigners were behind, a few Chinese feet away. I saw no disturbance like a row at the time the street was quiet. I saw some Chinese running as if they were frightened. I turned when I heard the firearm and saw the man who had the firearm in a kneeling position.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wise—I told people on the day of the affair about the matter. The firearm was a little over two feet long. I did not see him have two fire-arms nor did I ever see two fire-arms; I never said so to any one before. I said he held the firearm in two hands. I have never before to-day told any one that I was only three feet from the man who fired the gun. The two foreigners who were with the man that fired the gun were not with him. One was stout and the other was thin. The stout one was fair. They were dressed in black clothes.

Tang Wai Tsang, duly sworn, deposed—I am an employee of the Tai Fung Pork butcher shop. It is the shop where the child was killed and is in the Nam Ngan district. I know the big street; it is the one containing the bridge. It is the corner shop with two entrances. On the morning in question at a little past six o'clock a crowd of people coming from the west rushed past my shop. I stuck my head out of the window and saw a foreigner like this (in the act of shooting). He seemed to be a little beyond the bridge. I drew in my head and immediately afterwards heard a report, and a child utter the exclamation, "Yah." The child was a Chinese boy. The boy was in the cross street and after the shot he walked a few steps and then fell. He walked towards the river. I saw where he fell; it was near the corner. I was at the door of the Hop Lung shop; a coppersmith's shop. No I did not go to see the boy after he fell; how could I have time to leave my business? I saw a grown up person at the same time walk a few steps and fall. I stuck my head again out of the window and saw three foreigners. The one who fired the gun was dressed in white, and the other two were dressed in black. I know the Hin Kee wine shop. After the boy was killed I walked away. About one hour afterwards I saw two foreigners pass my shop, one was the man who had the firearm. He was dressed in white and the other one dressed in black. He had a firearm in his hand. It was not the same firearm as the one with which he shot the boy. It was a shorter one. The one which he had fired was about a yard in length. I know the man who fired when I see him; it is the prisoner. I know him as he lives in my street. I have seen him here. I only heard one shot. There was only one report the person was killed and there was no more firing. I saw no one else who had any firearms. I saw no one attempting to kill the prisoner, nor assaulting nor threatening him in any way at the time he fired. There are six or seven shops between mine and the bridge.

At this juncture, 4.45 p.m. the Court was adjourned until 9 a.m. to-morrow.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Kestrel* and the German corvette *Leipzig* left Chefoo on the 15th inst., the former for Taku and the latter for Japan.

We understand that Mr. Cressey Evans has been appointed crown solicitor for the Imperial Chinese Government.

GOVERNOR BOWEN and Mr. F. Bulkeley Johnson were passengers for Chefoo in the steamship *Kowching* which left Shanghai on the morning of the 15th inst.

We read in the Shanghai *Mercury* that Tio Kung Pao, the Governor-General of the Two Kiang, will leave Nanking on the 26th inst., for an inspection of forts, soldiers, &c.

THE United States steamer *Alert*, says the *S. F. Chronicle* of the 18th August, is at the navy yard ready for sea. It is rumored that she will sail for China on the 25th instant.

SAYS the Shanghai *Mercury* of 15th inst.—The French Minister, Mr. Tricou, will leave for Peking immediately. He will go as far as Taku in the *Volta*, and go to Peking at once, without making any stay at Tientsin.

A RUMOUR is current that China has declined the mediation of Great Britain in the Tongkin difficulties with France. It is stated that the Celestial Empire has given as a reason for this refusal, that she feels herself quite competent to settle her own affairs without foreign interference.

COMMENTING on the death of Mr. Edward Sheppard, reported in our columns yesterday, the 17th inst., the *Foochow Herald* of the 15th instant says:—The deceased was one of the oldest residents in China, having settled in the East in the year 1850, and he had been for nearly twenty years the representative of Messrs. Russell & Co.'s house in Foochow. Upon receipt of the funeral intelligence the flags of the various Consulates at this port, and of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s establishment were lowered to "half mast" out of respect for the deceased.

INTELLIGENCE from Korea announces the establishment of a Board of Health in the Japanese settlement in that country.

THE Winter Meeting of the Fokien Race Club will take place on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of December. Entries close on November 22nd.

THE French corvette *Volta* with Monsieur Tricou, the French Ambassador to China on board left Shanghai for the north on the evening of the 13th inst. M. Tricou goes to Peking.

SIR GEORGE BOWEN left Shanghai for Chefoo en route to Peking in the steamship *Kowching* on the 15th inst. Sir Harry Parkes left for the north in H.M.S. *Vigilant* the following day.

THE account of the riot at Canton was, we understand, telegraphed to the New York *Herald* by Col. Gilder, its correspondent here, and appeared in that paper on Tuesday morning last, the 15th inst. Quick work that! The account did not appear in any of the English papers until Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Mercury* from the country, not far from Tientsin, as follows:—This region has been nearly submerged with the floods of rain, but the sun is again in the heavens, and the people are wading in the water rescuing their crops. In many low regions the crops will be destroyed and the suffering will be great. I undertook to visit Confucius' Tomb, but the rains drove us back.

OUR Haiphong correspondent writes under date the 10th inst.:—Two days ago the *Parceval* came into this port with a large Chinese junk in tow, which she had captured near the mouth of the river. The junk was laden with a quantity of arms, and munitions of war. The commander informs me that as soon as the *Parceval* hove in sight the Chinese deserted the junk, making good their escape in a boat.

AN extraordinary issue of the *Government Gazette*, circulated this morning, the 18th inst., has the following notification:—His Excellency the Officer administering the Government has been pleased to appoint Ernest MacKean, Esq., Barrister-at-law, to act provisionally as Secretary General until further notice. This appointment has been made owing to the departure for Japan of Mr. O'Malley, who has lately been in very indifferent health.

On the 13th inst. landed on Stonecutters' Island from the steamer *Affghan* five have since succumbed to the cholera and eight are reported to be progressing towards recovery. The German steamer *Duburg* which was placed in quarantine on the 10th inst. has not, we are glad to state, had any cases on board. The *China* which came in this afternoon (the 18th inst.) from Swatow displayed the yellow flag at her fore and steamed direct to the quarantine ground. We have not been able to ascertain whether she has any sickness on board.

THE Douglas Company's steamer *Kuangtung* from Swatow, arrived in port this morning (the 15th inst.) and as usual came alongside the wharf. After remaining there about an hour, the passengers meanwhile leaving the quarantine flag was ordered to be hoisted and the vessel commenced her preparations for a journey to Stonecutters' Island. Shortly afterwards the "yellow jack" was hoisted and the *Kuangtung* is now at the wharf. We presume the authorities recognised the folly of sending the steamer into quarantine after allowing the whole of the passengers to depart.

GENERAL BOUET, late commander-in-chief of the French forces in Tonquin, arrived here last night (the 17th inst.) from Haiphong by the steamship *Namvian*, and will, we understand, leave for Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Djemah* on Thursday. As will be seen from the letter of our Haiphong correspondent, published in another column, General Bouet threw up his command owing to the intolerable interference of the civil commissioner in military affairs. This place of office was exceedingly popular amongst the troops at Hanoi, and there can be little doubt that his departure from the country will seriously prejudice French interests in Tonquin.

THE United States Consul, Colonel Mosby, has informed us that the United States Navy Department have forwarded through him, a telegram to Admiral P. C. Coady, to arrange for the protection of American interests at Canton and to despatch a man-of-war there at once, also to telegraph to the *Yanina* and the *Enterprise* to hasten their movements to China. Colonel Mosby had a conference with Commander Gilden of the *Palos* about that vessel proceeding to Canton. We understand that the *Palos*, which is still in the hands of the Dock Company, is unable to go at once but after her trial trip to-morrow (the 19th inst.) she will take in her ordnance stores from Stonecutters' Island, where they have been stored pending the repairs to the vessel, and, providing everything be satisfactory as to the trial, she will proceed to Canton. Monday morning should it then be deemed necessary.

MIN THAI-HO, a prominent officer of the Korean Government, is (says the *Japan Daily Mail*) said to have lately forwarded a lengthy memorial to his monarch, urging the necessity of expelling the Japanese from the peninsula. The purport of the petition is that the financial crisis, from which the Government of Korea grievously suffers at present, necessitates the assistance of all intercourse with foreign countries; and that the Japanese, having been the first to introduce aliens into the peninsula, should be expelled as a preliminary measure. Yet as the memorialist considers this impossible to be effected by force, owing to the inferiority of Korea in the matter of warlike readiness, he suggests the engagement of a number of magicians, who, he believes, would be able to defeat all the armies and navies of Japan and all other foreign countries. The memorial concludes by stating that, if the plan recommended be not adopted, Korea will perish from pecuniary embarrassment.

THE steamship *Affghan* which arrived here from Swatow at 7.30 a.m. on Wednesday the 15th inst. with 600 Chinese passengers and cholera on board was permitted to anchor amidst the shipping in the harbour, holding open communication with the shore until noon yesterday (the 16th inst.) when the death of a European stevedore and three Chinese passengers on board necessitated the hoisting of the yellow flag, which, of course, led to the steamer being placed in quarantine.

We understand that the bodies were buried at sea an hour after the *Affghan* reached the quarantine anchorage. Two more died at 10 o'clock last night, and were also consigned to the sea shortly afterwards. Four more succumbed this morning, and owing to the Chinese passengers objecting to their removal for burial at sea, as they wished to take them on shore, the captain and officers armed themselves and remained until assistance arrived. When the police appeared on the scene the Chinese, quickly submitted, and the bodies were removed without further opposition. The Chinese passengers raised strong objections to being quarantined, and wished to be taken back to Swatow. We believe that everything is quiet at present on board the *Affghan*, although the situation is even now a critical one. Eleven sick men have been landed on Stonecutters' Island, where Dr. Marquess has been in attendance since last night.

SAYS the Shanghai *Courier*—A short time ago we mentioned that His Excellency Tio Tsung-tang had inaugurated a system under which the fishermen on the coast were to be drilled and made available for the use of the military. The intention of His Excellency to inspect the various drilling stations that have been formed, and with this object in view he will visit Tsung-min, Chinsan and Woosung about the end of this month.

It is reported that His Excellency the Administrator has given private notice to the military authorities, as well as to the principal merchants, bankers, &c. in the colony, to be in readiness for any riot or disturbance which the termination of the Canton murder trial now in progress may cause among the native community. There can be no harm in taking all possible precautions, but we think an outbreak in Hongkong next to an impossibility. The Chinese here were never quieter or more law-abiding than at present.

SAYS the *N. C. Daily News*—It is, we believe, an open secret that the Consul-General for the United States has again considered it necessary to address the Department through the Minister at Peking on the subject of certain serious irregularities alleged to have been committed by Mr. Chester Holcombe, Secretary of Legation. This time it is for a violation of law in the purchase and shipment of dutiable merchandise; curios, etc., to the United States without Consular invoices. It seems that instead of the duly authenticated invoices which the United States law prescribes, the goods have been accompanied by a nondescript certificate made out before Mr. Holcombe himself, using the seal and title of the Legation in his illegal act and in fraud of the revenues of the public treasury. It is alleged that this disreputable business has been carried on some time by Mr. Holcombe. There is good reason to believe that some very interesting reading may be looked for when all the facts of the business are brought to light.

DEATH appears to have been very busy lately amongst old residents in China. The last who has gone the way of all flesh is Mr. E. Sheppard, of the firm of Messrs. Russell & Co. Foochow, who has been over a score of years in the Far East. Mr. Sheppard was well and favorably known in Hongkong, and as he was a most popular and kind-hearted man, his death will be deeply regretted by a very large circle of friends. It appears that Mr. Sheppard was taken seriously ill on the voyage from Foochow to Shanghai in the steamship *Hastings*, and had to be carried ashore in a hammock on his arrival at the last named port. He was taken to the "Kee-Chong" long about noon and died at 1.45. The deceased gentleman was an enthusiastic sportsman, and one of the keenest racing men in China. He acted as Judge both at the Foochow and Hongkong Meetings, and for years filled the same position in Shanghai with infinite credit to all concerned. Mr. Sheppard's funeral has been attended by nearly the whole of the leading Shanghai residents, the Chinese Race Club, and sporting element generally being strongly represented.

THE Foochow correspondent of the Shanghai *Mercury* writes on the 8th inst.—The health of Foochow is anything but good at present, the natives are dropping off from cholera by the hundreds in the city. We have had one fatal case among the Europeans, and three or four others have been attacked but have pulled through. Four sailors of H.M.S. *Exford* died in the Hospital at Pagoda Anchorage some little time ago. Fever is also prevalent in the settlement. The night soil traffic has a great deal to do with the spreading of the above; the Chinese are permitted to carry *coverless* buckets day and night through any of the streets, and along the Customs Road alone over one thousand buckets pass daily. Can this be healthy? The property on this Road is mostly, if not all, owned by Europeans. The only fatal cases of cholera in Europe are those of the writer and three or four others who have been attacked but have pulled through. This filthy nuisance is not allowed in Shanghai or any other port, and it is about time the Consuls attempted to stop it here, or to insist on the Mandarins ordering covers to the buckets. The Editor of the *Mercury* in a footnote to the above states that the correspondent's statement re the bucket system in the out-ports is inaccurate so far as regards Shanghai.

We regret (and so will many of our readers) to hear from Newchwang of the death of Mr. J. Handy Wade, who was once well known in Hongkong, Canton and Macao in connection with the revenue cruisers of the Hoppona of Canton. For several years Captain Wade was in command of the *Shibi-chi*, and it was on the bridge of this vessel in Hongkong harbour that he received the *coup de soleil* which shattered his health to such an extent as to necessitate his resigning his appointment and trying the effects of a chiller climate. Captain Wade accordingly left for Shanghai some three years ago, and after a long and painful illness, he was unable to perfect shadow of his former self; he was at last able to leave the hospital. He soon obtained a berth as chief officer of the steamship *Keelung*, and has run along the coast in that capacity for some considerable time past. A few weeks ago his health gave way and he went from Shanghai to Newchwang in the hope that the bracing climate of the last named port would enable him to recover his strength. It was not to be, however, and on September 1st, Mr. Handy Wade went to his eternal rest. A better sailor, a more thorough gentleman, or a braver and more generous hearted man than Captain J. H. Wade never came to China. He had doubtless many faults, but he alone suffered from them. Captain Wade was cousin to Sir Thomas Wade, late Her Majesty's Minister to China, and prior to joining the Hoppona's cruisers held the rank of lieutenant in the British navy.

THE Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s steamer *Bonnam* arrived here from Canton last night (the 15th inst.) in a disabled condition, with her starboard paddle wheel broken, in tow of the same Company's steamer *White Cloud*. From enquiries made we learn that while en route from Canton to this port, at a distance of about twenty miles from Hongkong, a loud crash was heard in the starboard paddle box. The passengers became alarmed and the engines were at once stopped. Upon examination it was found that all the floats and gear of the starboard wheel had given way, the wheel itself being completely disabled. A boat was got out and everything made ready to send to Hongkong for assistance. The boat, which was in charge of the chief officer of the steamer, proceeded towards Hongkong, but before long fell in with a steam launch having a junk in tow. Arrangements were made with the captain of the launch, and the chief officer proceeded in her towards Hongkong, but before reaching this port sighted the *White Cloud*, which had fortunately taken the inside passage to Macao. The chief officer boarded the *White Cloud*, and Captain A. Downing at once proceeded to the *Bonnam* assistance and look her in tow, arriving here at 9.15 p.m. The news of the accident to the *Bonnam* had in the meanwhile reached the Steamboat Co.'s office here and the *Fame* was sent to tow her to the wharf, the Secretary of course not calculating that the "lame duck" would be picked up by the *White Cloud*. The damage sustained to the *Bonnam* is pretty extensive and will probably take some considerable time to repair.

WE are glad to learn from a reliable authority that no fresh cases of cholera have been reported at Swatow during the last fourteen days, and that our neighbouring port is now considered free from infection.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.)

MR. BULKELEY JOHNSON AND ADMIRAL WILLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—SIR,—The publication of the correspondence between the Chamber of Commerce and Admiral Wiles in the whole of the English newspapers in this colony has given rise to much comment. The letters are dated April 16th and 17th respectively, some five months ago, and only saw the light after the disastrous outbreak at Canton and the burning of the majority of the houses on the Shamien.

This looks like locking the stable door after the steed has been stolen. That the Chamber of Commerce had good cause to bring what was a real grievance to the notice of Admiral Wiles, there is no reason to doubt, but to say that the grievance was ably put forward would be simply disguising the truth. Let me endeavour to make my meaning clear.

In his letter to Admiral Wiles, Mr. F. Bulkeley Johnson says:—"During the last two years, it has come under the observation of the Committee that for considerable periods of time this harbour has, on more than one occasion, been left without the presence of an effective vessel of war."

The above is certainly a correct enough statement which can be substantially proved by investigation into the matter, and yet Mr. Bulkeley Johnson, as Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, accepts the following answer from H.E. Admiral Wiles, and does absolutely nothing.

"In the 2nd paragraph of that letter you are good enough to make a statement, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, that for considerable periods of time this harbour has, on more than one occasion, been left without the presence of an effective vessel of war. The Commander-in-Chief regrets that the Chamber should have accepted information which is at variance with actual facts."

Mr. Bulkeley Johnson must have known very well that the above paragraph of Admiral Wiles' letter was a masterly stroke of evasion, and yet he did not go straight to the point and make any attempt to prove his previous assertion, although he must have known that it could easily be substantiated.

It would appear that the honorable gentleman's idea was to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds, which means that he did not want to have any rupture or personal difference with such a great man as Admiral Wiles, but yet wanted to pose as the protector of the rights of the Hongkong public.

There was altogether too much milk and water namby-pambyism in the tone of the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce's letter to Admiral Wiles. The question was a very important one and required to be vigorously dealt with. What was humbly suggested as a concession ought to have been demanded as a right, and it is to be regretted that the head of the princely house missed such a favorable opportunity of bringing a mariner and red-tapeist of the most extreme type to his proper senses.

Mr. Bulkeley Johnson's apparent love for the company of those in high places would seem to have prevented his insisting strongly on Admiral Wiles paying due attention to just proper protest, and to that subservience or complaisance, or call it what you will, may be laid a great deal of the blame of the recent disaster at Canton, for, had a gunboat been stationed there, as should have been the case, the Shamien would not now be in ruins. Mr. Bulkeley Johnson and the Chamber of Commerce are much to blame for not giving publicity to their correspondence at the time the letters passed, as, by such a course, being adopted, it is more than probable that in the face of the supercilious and insatiable letter of the Admiral, the public here would have protested in such a way as would have brought those who are paid, and well paid too, to protect us, to a true sense of their duty in this part of the world.

I just the late inspection in Canton and the burning of the houses on the Shamien to complete the picture, as they are more eloquent advocates for improvement in the placing of our navvies than anything my pen can write. Trying that some one, other than I am, will take up this matter and leave it not until we are placed in comparative safety by having those who are paid to protect us compelled to remain at their posts both summer and winter.

Yours, &c.,
AN OUTRAGED CITIZEN.
Hongkong, September 15th, 1883.

RIOT IN FOOCHOW.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.—FOOCHOW, 25th Sept., 1883. It is some time since I had anything special to write about concerning this port, chiefly because the *Foochow Herald* gives you whatever little news we have. However, I now find an opportunity of anticipating that paper, and I avail myself of it to inform you of a rather serious disturbance which occurred in the suburbs of the city a 21st inst.

It appears that some Chinese, living in the suburbs, wanted to exact contributions from all residents of that quarter for the purpose of building a Chinese temple. The Spanish priests and Sisters of Charity, who live in that locality, refused to contribute for this purpose, and this great enraged the Chinese, who are always inimical to foreigners and anxious to destroy all foreign residences in the vicinity. A mob was therefore incited to set fire to the Roman Catholic church and the *Anlu de Saint Enfant*. On the 21st inst. a large crowd assembled at a Chinese temple to make arrangements for carrying out the work of destruction, but Mr. E. Frandon, acting Consul for France, who was informed of the matter, immediately repaired to the yamen of the Taotai and demanded prompt protection for the foreign interests threatened by the rioters. The Taotai at once dispatched a body of soldiers to the scene of the disorder, who quickly arrested the most prominent of the rioters, amongst whom was a Prefect of the district. This official was imprisoned on condition that he took full responsibility of the riotous proceedings, and that he would see that no further disturbances of the kind should occur. The rioters, however, were not deterred by this, and continued their work of destruction until the Chinese temple was completely destroyed. The rioters then turned their attention to the Roman Catholic church, and set fire to it. The church was completely destroyed, and the mob then turned their attention to the houses of the foreign residents in the vicinity. The rioters set fire to several of these houses, and the fire spread to the houses of the Chinese residents in the vicinity. The rioters then turned their attention to the houses of the Chinese residents in the vicinity, and set fire to several of these houses. The rioters then turned their attention to the houses of the Chinese residents in the vicinity, and set fire to several of these houses.

Fortunately matters have thus far ended without serious damage having been done, but it is difficult to say for how long we can consider ourselves in safety. Any how, we may bring forth some trouble, and as the port is left entirely unprotected, the position of foreigners is not an encouraging one. There is a very strong feeling against the Chinese, and it would take very long to fan this into a flame, which might be disastrous for the Foochow community. It is the unanimous opinion here that we should not, if entirely unprotected, and that a visit from a man-of-war would have a most salutary effect. Should anything further transpire I will write you at once.

NAGASAKI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

17th September, 1883.

An atrocious murder was committed here last Saturday evening. It was the natural consequence of a recent order allowing Japanese policemen, while on duty, to wear swords not only in the streets of the Japanese City, but also at Oura, the foreign settlement.

Some months ago Mr. Yu Tsing-po, the Chinese Consul here, gave permission to the Japanese authorities to enter houses occupied by Chinese subjects for the purpose of putting a stop to the importation of opium, which is prohibited in this Empire. In consequence of the odious espionage practised, the permission under the ordinary Consular warrant was revoked. On Saturday a policeman entered a house in the Chinese quarter, and a great disturbance ensued. Several persons were cut and stabbed, and one young Chinese gentleman from Amoy was so badly wounded in the abdomen and lungs that he died shortly after his admission to the hospital. The excitement of the affair has created an intense. There is to be a meeting of the Consuls to-day, and to-morrow there will be a meeting of the Ratepayers. The Chinese Minister at Tokio has been notified of the occurrence, and of the state of affairs it has produced, which are really of so serious a character that a conflict between the Chinese and Japanese may take place at any moment, resulting in further complications between the two nations.—*Shanghai Courier*.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sept. 18th, 1883.

The foreign population of our port has been the last day or two in high state of excitement. An outrage has been committed by Japanese officials on the treaty rights of foreigners, which I am sorry to inform you, resulted in the loss of one life and the more or less wounds to three other residents. This is a crime, for what else could I call it, which shows no parallel in the annals of the history of our port, and which is the consequence of the dangerous undertaking of a nation that tries with a too hasty pace to progress towards the *acme* of Western Civilisation.

As I wrote in my last, our native police force has since the 1st inst., been armed with swords instead of truncheons (staves about five feet long), as heretofore. The general opinion here was that this was a very unwise step, and that sooner or later some evil must arise from it. It appears that on the evening of the 15th two detectives in plain dress, followed by four armed policemen, entered a building in the foreign settlements occupied by Chinese. Two Chinese were at the time lying on their opium bed smoking their pipes, one of these being a visitor only. Detectives and armed policemen proceeded at once without authority to seize the opium and opium apparatus, also some money which was lying on the couch, and which the visitor brought there with the intention of paying some bills. Resistance was of course in the beginning offered by the two Chinese, who saw themselves suddenly imposed upon, and while this was going on one of the police inflicted with his sword a severe wound close to the region of the heart on the Chinese visitor, who trying to make his escape was followed by another official, and received a second wound in the back with a sword, which resulted in the death of the unfortunate person within an hour afterwards. The tumult which arose resulted in three other being seriously injured.

The Chinese Consul called a meeting yesterday, when all our Consuls were present and the action of the Japanese Government for allowing the native police within the limits of the foreign settlement to carry swords, was unanimously condemned. The Governor of Nagasaki has informed the authorities in Tokio about this sad affair, and the settling of the case is waited for anxiously.

Weddings in such a small community as ours are not an every day occurrence, and when one takes place in "higher circles," the effect produced by such on the few residents of our port is similar to that of years' mixed up with our Sunday-pudding's dough. On the 12th inst. Mrs. E. Pye was united to Mr. F. Ringer of the firm of Messrs. Holme, Ringer & Co., the oldest house in our port. The ceremony at the Protestant Church was witnessed by a large number of residents.

There are some hopes that our settlement, which can boast of having not less than twenty public houses, will soon see this number decreased, for a new El Dorado has been discovered in our neighbouring Korea. One of our publicans has already pulled down his house and we hope that others will follow his example. He chartered a small native schooner and loaded the same with the material, and finally took his whole family, including a "fiddle," passage in the same; so "Jack" will be soon at home in the land of the "Morning Calm."

Two more houses are purchased here by a gentleman from Shanghai for the Korean Government; they will be soon pulled down and taken over to be used as Customs Buildings. On Saturday last the American barque *Phinias* *Pendleton* from New York for Yokohama with a cargo of kerosene, put in here in distress, having sprung a leak, which will have to discharge all her cargo. The new cruiser which the Japanese Government bought from the Chileans, and which is being sent through here on her way to Tokio; she is commanded by Captain James. The American barque *Spartan*, from Keelung, with a general cargo for Honolulu arrived here on Tuesday, having put in for shelter and to do some repairs.

The new Union Shipping Company has given orders to build three sailing vessels and one steamer at the Akunura Imperial Works. Shipping in harbour.—Sailing vessels *Satsuma*, *Pendleton*, *Brida*, *Spartan*, and the S.S. *Bizka*. One Japanese gun-boat—*Mercury*.

NEWCHWANG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

September 7th.

At last the dull time has arrived in this muddy but jolly little place, and the community with longing eye is looking up to the Customs signal flag staff for a steaming monster; but we had to linger about for 10 days, until all hearts could find more or less consolation, when two European mails per steamship *Chintung* arrived in port.

There is generally little news to report from this. One who surely has many friends at all parts of China, was taken from us the other day: Mr. John Handy Wade, chief officer of the S.S. *Keelung*, a cousin to Sir Thomas Wade. He came to us from Shanghai to recruit his health, but the fresh Newchwang air did not prove sufficient this time, and Mr. Wade died on the morning of the 1st September. Numerous gentlemen of the community and shipping in harbour paid their last respects by attending his funeral, the coffin being conveyed from Messrs. Bush Brothers' premises to the Cemetery on a gun carriage.

As soon as the British Consul had been officially informed of the death of Mr. Wade, he sent his constable (who I may mention here is the only representative for the last 14 or 15 years, during the Consul's absence, up-country, for Great Britain, Germany, France, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, etc.) to fetch the deceased's papers and property and to convey the same to

the Consulate. His wish not being complied with at once by the people—names immaterial—with whom the deceased had lived and to whom, no doubt, the whole proceeding was a great insult, he issued the following circular:—

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the estate of the late deceased, including all papers, testamentary or otherwise, belonging thereto, will be taken charge of by the undersigned, and that no one, other than Her Majesty's Consul, has any right to interfere with or exercise control over such property until Probate is taken out or Administration granted.

Newchwang, September 1st, 1883.

(Sd.) HERBERT J. ALLEN,

H.B.M.'s Consul,

Judge of Provincial Court.

In the afternoon the duly made out testament was presented to H.B.M.'s Consul; the testament stating that all property be left to a certain person, and that another one (of Newchwang), I don't give the names, be the sole executor. The Consul, however, chose to ignore the testament and to carry out his orders to seize the community's same, however, did nevertheless circulate one hour later, whilst the deceased was being buried, the Consul himself reading the burial service! A warrant, in regard to the delivery of the property, which in the meantime had been issued, was taken back. In this most pressing state of affairs suddenly—as if sent by heaven—Sir R. T. Rennie, Chief Justice of Shanghai, arrived by the steamship *Chintung*, to which gentleman, the executor of the testament, hurt as he was in his legal right and honour, could take refuge; the result was that he was very soon reinstated in all his rights; and it is by this that a great blunder was prevented, which had given a beautiful star in the long string of Newchwang Consular mistakes! I must ask you to allow me a short space in the columns of your valuable paper, as I consider it of great importance to bring the above mentioned affair before the public; for we cannot know what the future may bring us next, and you may perhaps suddenly learn one day by an outsider, that the whole Newchwang community has been hanged—by order of the Consul!—*Courier*.

Intimations.

"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL,"
BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

THE above is a Commodious and Suitable HOTEL FOR FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN going home from the Far East. It is under the direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE PRAGNELL who spare no pains in providing their visitors with every possible comfort. [502]

ROYAL YORK HOTEL,
OLD STYNE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated, with Suitable Rooms and ample accommodation for travellers, especially those coming from Eastern China. FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN will find every comfort they can wish for at the above establishment. A. HOADLY, Proprietor. [503]

Commercial.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—...
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue

CANTON.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, 15th September, 1883.

Everything is quiet here at present, although an uneasy feeling still exists amongst members of the foreign community. To-day is a great Chinese holiday, and it has been currently rumoured amongst the Chinese that another attack will be made on the Shamien this afternoon. Everybody is consequently on the *qui vive*, but I look upon the rumour as a mere *canard*, and do not anticipate any further disturbance. The Customs House is closed, and all business within the city is practically suspended for the day.

A most sensational Chinese proclamation was circulated yesterday. I procured a copy and got Dr. Kerr to kindly translate it for me. It is to the effect, that if the Chinese Government agree or is coerced into paying an indemnity for the damage caused on the Shamien last Monday, the populace will rise and burn the whole of the property owned by foreigners in Canton. Of course this is merely the usual style of the proclamations issued by Chinese rowdies, but nevertheless it cannot be denied that a very strong and bitter feeling against foreigners appears to exist nearly in all circles, so until the present unpleasantness wears off, discretion dictates that the utmost precautions be taken for our mutual protection.

I am informed, on what I think is reliable authority, that the Viceroy has given positive instructions that no private messages can be transmitted along the new telegraph line until receipt of further orders. As stated in the *Telegraph* the other day, His Excellency has practically taken over the Wa Hop Company's property on behalf of the Imperial Government, although I believe the purchase money has not yet been paid.

The foreign consular officials appeared to be very busy with the Chinese authorities throughout yesterday. Mandarins by the dozen were to be seen on the Shamien journeying to and from the various consulates.

The Chinese troops are still encamped in their old positions on the roads encircling the concession. They have so far given no trouble, and seem to be peaceably disposed of men. The Colonel in command is an active officer, and is frequently to be seen inspecting the various posts. I should say that very few of these gaudily arrayed "braves" are regular soldiers. More likely they are coolies who have been temporarily pressed into the service by the mandarins, for prudential and perfectly understood reasons.

One of the Foochow gun vessels has joined the fleet anchored opposite the Shamien. There are now in addition to the seven Chinese men-of-war, the British vessels *Swift* and *Esperio*, the French *Lutin* and the Portuguese *Tamaga*. I have heard that the U.S.S. *Felix* is also expected, but cannot say whether the report is true or not. The Portuguese watchman who was the cause of all the unfortunate trouble is now a prisoner on board the *Tamaga*.

The Chinese hotel keepers of Canton have issued a joint circular to the community strongly urging all classes of Chinese not to travel by the *Hankow*. This piece of treasonous advice shows how bitterly the natives feel the recent affairs.

Just as I was closing my letter I learn that the trial of the Portuguese watchman of the *Hankow* has been fixed for Tuesday next at three p.m. The trial will be held in the French Consulate before the Acting Portuguese Consul and a high Chinese official. It seems to me that this will only be a preliminary inquiry, and that the man must eventually be tried at Macao, although the Chinese may possibly protest against such a course on the ground that the offence was committed on an English ship, and is thus brought within British jurisdiction. Should this protest be made and sustained, the man would no doubt be tried by Her Majesty's Chief Justice when he comes down from Shanghai for the Logan case.

THE CANTON MURDER CASE.

The case in which James Henry Logan, an officer employed in the Customs staff of the Imperial Chinese Customs, is charged with the willful murder of a Chinese boy named Pak Wa King, and another person, a woman whose name is unknown to the authorities, at Honam on the 12th of August last was opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning (the 20th inst.) before Sir Richard T. Rennie, Chief Justice for China and Japan, at Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, Shamien, Canton. The Consulate was guarded by a file of marines from H.M.S. *Swift* and *Esperio*, and about one thousand of the Viceroy's troops were encamped on the Shamien, in the same position as they have occupied since the late disturbances. On the 10th inst. the Court room was crowded, and a large number of Canton residents and visitors had to be content with standing room outside the building. Both the Hongkong press and legal profession were strongly represented. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. H.S. Wilkinson, the Crown Advocate. Mr. Jno. J. Francis, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. C. Ewens of Hongkong, specially retained by the Viceroy of the Two Kwang, appeared to watch the case on behalf of the Chinese Government. The prisoner was not represented by counsel.

A few minutes after ten the Chief Justice took his seat on the bench, Pang, late Tao-tai of Swatow, who has been instructed by the Viceroy to directly represent Chinese interests in the case, occupying the chair on the judge's right hand. Dr. Hance, acting consul for Great Britain, was also seated on the bench, and Sit Ming Cook, sub-magistrate, who was formerly an assistant teacher in the Canton Government School, was accommodated with a chair in a place reserved for the Chinese officials. On his name being called by Mr. Malcolm Jones, Clerk of the Court, Logan was promptly escorted to the bar by the Marshall of the Consulate. The prisoner, who is rather a pleasant looking young man of short stature, was very pale, probably from the effects of his confinement, but appeared perfectly self-possessed, and spoke in a firm tone of voice although not without a great effort.

Proceedings were opened by the Clerk of the Court reading the following indictment—

CANTON, HIRAM SHAW WILKINSON, Esquire, Crown Advocate.

Who for our Sovereign Lady the Queen prosecutes in this behalf, in his proper person comes into Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan, held at Canton before Sir Richard T. Rennie, Knight, Chief Justice of the said Court, on Thursday, the 20th day of September in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three, and for our said Lady the Queen charges James Henry Logan, that he, the said James Henry Logan, on the twelfth day of August in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought did kill and murder one Pak Wa King against the peace of our lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity. And the said Crown Advocate for our said lady the Queen further charges the said James Henry Logan, being a British subject, afterwards to wit on the twelfth day of August One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought did kill and murder one Pak Wa King against the peace of our lady the Queen, her Crown and

dignity. And the said Crown Advocate for our said lady the Queen further charges the said James Henry Logan, that he, the said James Henry Logan, afterwards, to wit on the twelfth day of August in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three, at Honam in the Empire of China, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought did kill and murder one Pak Wa King against the peace of our lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity. And the said Crown Advocate for our said lady the Queen further charges the said James Henry Logan, being a British subject, afterwards to wit on the twelfth day of August in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three, at Honam in the Empire of China, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought did kill and murder one Pak Wa King against the peace of our lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity. And the said Crown Advocate for our said lady the Queen further charges the said James Henry Logan, being a British subject, afterwards to wit on the twelfth day of August in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three, at Honam in the Empire of China, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought did kill and murder one Pak Wa King against the peace of our lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

After reading the indictment the Clerk of the Court said—James Henry Logan, what say you? Are you guilty or not guilty?

The Prisoner—Not guilty.

The Chief Justice—Are you prepared now to go on with your defence? Have you retained counsel?

The Prisoner—No, my lord. I was told by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul that counsel would be provided for me at the trial.

The Chief Justice—So you have not taken any steps to advise counsel as to your defence?

The Prisoner—No, my lord, I have not; but I desire to do so now.

The Chief Justice—Have you got any means to provide for your defence?

The Prisoner—I have means but not in Canton, my lord.

The Chief Justice—There are a number of legal gentlemen here from Hongkong, so that if you desire to confer with a barrister every opportunity will be afforded you.

The Prisoner—I desire to do so, my lord.

The Chief Justice—Very well, then we adjourn the trial until Tuesday next the 25th instant at 9 o'clock in the morning.

At the request of his lordship, Mr. J. Dyer Ball, who was acting as court interpreter, informed Tao-tai Pang and the other Chinese officials that the trial had been adjourned until the date named in order to allow the prisoner an opportunity of obtaining legal assistance and instructing counsel for his defence.

The names of the jurors were then read over, 14 out of 18 answering to their names. The Chief Justice in closing the Court requested the gentlemen who had been summoned as jurors to return again on Tuesday, at 9 a.m. Mr. H. S. Wilkinson pointed out that the absentees were liable to be fined, and his lordship remarked such was the case. This closed the proceedings, which only lasted a few minutes.

Arrangements were shortly afterwards concluded, by which Logan will be defended by Mr. A. G. Wise, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denny, of the firm of Denny and Mossop of Hongkong.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

CANTON, 25th September, 1883.

The trial of the Customs officer, James Henry Logan, who is charged with the murder of a Chinese lad, named Pak Wa King, was resumed at the British Consulate, Shamien, this morning, before Sir Richard T. Rennie, Her Majesty's Chief Justice for China and Japan. Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, conducted the prosecution and was assisted by Mr. Jno. J. Francis, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. C. Ewens, specially retained by the Chinese authorities. Logan was defended by Mr. A. G. Wise, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denny, of Messrs. Denny and Mossop of Hongkong.

When the Court, which was again guarded by a file of marines from H.M.S. *Swift* and *Esperio*, was opened at 9 o'clock, the court-room, corridors and verandah were densely crowded with spectators. His lordship was accompanied on the bench by the Tao-tai of Canton (bearing the card of His Excellency the Viceroy), and Mr. Popoff, the Russian consul at Foochow, the last named appearing to watch the case on behalf of Johnson, the Russian subject who was at first implicated in the charge. Logan on taking his place in the dock was the cynosure of all eyes. Although still rather pale, he looked quite firm and composed.

Prior to opening proceedings the Crown Advocate, Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, formally introduced the counsel engaged in the case to the Chief Justice. The jury list was then read over, when seventeen out of the eighteen summoned answered to their names, the absentees, Mr. Thomas Thomas, sending in a medical certificate. The ballot assigned the duty of judging the case to Messrs. Robert Hurry, Kenneth D. Adams, Richard Comber, G. D. Fearon and Charles Le French. After swearing in the jury the Crown Advocate opened the case for the prosecution. He addressed the jury at great length explaining and commenting on the details of the case. As I have no time to transcribe my shorthand notes before the departure of the *Powan* I hold them over for the present. After concluding his address Mr. Wilkinson proceeded with the examination of his witnesses as follows—

Apak Akwan, who was sworn by going through the ceremony of "burning his own name" deposed: I am employed to take away rubbish and live at a village named Honam, situated some 40 Chinese li from Canton. I remember the 12th day of August 1883. I was early in the morning with my boat which was anchored near the Pak Yau Temple. My son and I were in the boat. My son's name was Pak Wa King. He was 12 years old and also a scavenger. I was at work when my son went to the chief in Nam Ngong (Honam) to buy saltfish. Nam Ngong is Chau Tau Tsui. I never saw my son alive again after I sent him to buy the saltfish. He went at 6 o'clock and I heard that he was killed at 10 past six. I saw him at 10 o'clock and he was dead. I saw a wound where something had penetrated his back and passed out by his stomach. I could not see what it was. I saw a cartridge in the wound and the size of my thumb. I cannot exactly state the position of the wound as I was crying at the time. I don't recollect where the wound was as I was crying and crying at the time. The Chinese officials held an inquest on the body in the evening. The body was put aside and is still there. It is now in a mat house at the back of Honam Temple. Up to the time of the inquest the body remained where it had fallen, at the door of the cooper's shop. The name of the street is Nam Ngong. I can go by that street to the river side.

In answer to a question as to how long he stayed by the body, the witness said "This is all I have to say—Please excuse my wrongs."

On the question being repeated he said he was there all day crying.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wise—

The deceased was my own son and not my nephew. I have only one wife.

Wong Shau San, after being sworn in a like manner to the previous witness, said—I am master of the Yi Ki shop, and a Chinese subject. My shop is at Nam Ngong, Chan Tan Shui. I was not acquainted with the prisoner before, but have seen him a few times. His house is a few doors from mine; both houses are on the same side of the street. I remember the 12th of August last. On that day at about 6.30 a.m. I was sitting inside my shop door and could see into the street. I saw three persons pass, but don't know who they were. They were foreigners; my dog was there. They were walking past and did not do anything. I saw one of them had a thick thorny stick in his hands. (Showing the stick with his fingers.) I went out to the door and looked after them. Prisoner's house is to the east of mine. These foreigners came from the west and went towards the east. When he (one of the three) got back to his door he struck the natives with his stick. His house is drawn back a little and I could not see his house, but could see any one standing there. There are people who come there in the morning to work tea. On the morning in question there were the usual men waiting to go to work. I myself, with my own eyes, saw people struck with a stick. I did not see them do anything to him. These men are generally squatted down, and were squatted down on this morning. After the striking there was a disturbance. The Chinese, pursued by the foreigners, ran past my house towards the west. I saw with my own eyes the foreigners chasing the Chinese. I saw a firearm in the hands of one of the foreigners. I then went into my shop and shut the door. They passed my shop. I went up stairs and in the morning to work tea. Shortly afterwards I saw the three Europeans come from the west to the east. I saw one had a firearm and the other had a leather bag. The weapon was a six barrel revolver about 6 or 8 inches long. It was within a couple of inches of the size of my fan. I saw the woman who had been wounded. She was a Chinese woman with blood upon her shoulder. There were no Chinese following the three Europeans when they returned, as the Chinese were afraid. I saw the woman and heard her making a noise. I could not see where the Europeans went to. How could I? I saw them go as far as Logan's house. I was only a short distance from the house. I saw a woman say "Tai-pai you have hurt me and hurt me a medicine to cure." I did not see or hear any more as they walked off towards the east.

Mr. Francis—Are there any of these three men in Court?

Witness—The one over there (pointing to the prisoner). One of the men had the revolver in his hand, but I can't say that prisoner is the man. The one who had the revolver was a tall man. It was prisoner who had the revolver and a stout man had the leather bag. The prisoner is not the "tall man" who had the stick. The prisoner is the man who had the revolver. He pursued the people. I was too far away to hear any sound of shooting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wise—There are six or seven houses between the prisoner's house and my shop. Standing at the door I cannot see him as he is about a little back. I cannot see him from my house. I have never been acquainted with the prisoner. I have seen him often pass by my store, but never knew him or his name before then. If the prisoner had not struck my dog I could not have looked out. Some one struck my dog with a walking stick. I know it was a stick (shows stick). My dog is a very obedient dog (laughter). I said when he struck the dog, "Hah! the foreigner is sufficiently saucy!"

The foreigner when I said that, did not strike me over the head or on my face as I said in my evidence. I was not asked to describe at the examination what had happened. I knew it was Logan's house as I had seen him go there. It was after I went to the house that I saw him fillip him.

I saw the men (coolies) fillip and saw the stick but could not distinguish the man who took it. I certainly think there must have been some one hurt with the filliping with the stick. There were 8 or 10 Chinese being pursued by the foreigners. I did not hear the shooting of the firearms.

(Here several revolvers of various descriptions were shown to the witness to identify. I did not see the woman's wound but I saw blood on her shoulder and she followed the foreigners repeatedly, calling on them to cure her wound, and the foreigner would not have her follow them so he took a revolver and threatened to shoot her. The woman stepped back when the prisoner threatened to shoot her. I am sure there were only about ten men.)

Re-examined by Mr. Francis—The foreigners after they passed my house the first time and in the middle of the street for a few minutes. There were no Chinese about when I saw in pointing with the pistol. There were no Chinese between my house and Logan's, but there were a number of Chinese on the bridge.

The witness was then released, subject to recall.

Wong Nam Po, a Chinese subject, sworn in and examined by the Crown Advocate, deposed—I am a tea merchant carrying on trade under the firm name Shun Cheung Lung Hong. I live at Wan Chu Bridge and my place of business is at Nam Ngong Street. I did not see last witness, but I know him slightly. If this man belongs to the street the same as mine, I saw him further west. I went out at a past 6 from my dwelling house. I was going to my tea house. My house was to the east of my tea house and I consequently went towards the west. I go usually about this time to my shop. When I was walking I saw some men here and there waiting for tea hire. There were several Europeans coming from the west towards the east; there were about three or four but I did not count them. I recognise Logan (points him) as one of the men. I had never seen him before that morning. I saw a ratten come in the house and saw one (pointing to Logan) had a stick. I saw him strike people with it, the people who were sitting there waiting to be hired. I did not notice to cause the men to strike them. He struck four and the fifth ratten he had in remembrance. I did not hear prisoner say anything, and I did not know he had understood it. One of the Chinese did up his hand to ward off the blow, when the prisoner again struck him. The man who is struck said to the foreigner who struck him, "I am sitting here, I have not offended you, I have not troubled you, why do you strike me?" I do not remember particularly whether the foreigner spoke or not. He stepped back to a house and some one handed him a firearm. The prisoner's house is to the east of mine and is about seven of ten of Chinese li. A woman handed the prisoner the gun. When I saw the fire-arm, I was afraid and ran over my shop and shut my door. I heard nothing except some people running. I also heard the report of a fire-arm and a short time after I saw other report. I could not see any more as there are iron bars to all my shops windows and I was afraid to go outside. There were demonstrations of the Chinese by throwing stones. I could see that. There were several people my house and others in various directions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wise—There were not so many as thirty persons, including men, women, and children. There were not more than 20. I did not see whether the prisoner had the ratten in his hand, the other who were with him had anything in their

or not? There was one rather stout and one rather taller than this one.

At this juncture the court adjourned for fifteen minutes.

On resuming, the same witness continued—

I think they were all dressed in white, but I can't say. There were five coolies sitting down and they were not struck with any particular strength and when the fifth coolie attempted to ward off the blow he was struck hard. The fifth one said something, but I could not catch what it was. I am certain I saw a woman hand prisoner a fire arm. I am startled and cannot tell for certain. It was not five, four or three Chinese feet long. How can I know whether it was two feet long or not? I could not say for certain how long this firearm was. I have said, when people asked me, that it was about one foot long. I cannot say that I told H.M.'s Consul at the preliminary trial that the firearm was two feet long. I do not know what the foreigner did with the stick after he got across the threshold of his door. The other foreigners were standing quietly by while the prisoner went in for the firearm. I saw four foreigners. There were several foreigners there, one passing and I was confused and ran away. I am an elder or Kai Fong of that street. There are no gamblers there, all the people are respectable.

By His Lordship—I did not see a dog struck at all.

Andrew K. Duncan deposed—I am constable to the British Consulate at Canton. I had to arrest the prisoner on the 12th of August last. I subsequently arrested a man by the name of Johnson in the same locality. He gave himself up to the British Consulate for protection.

I went this morning with Mr. Denison, now in court, and showed him Logan's house, Johnson's house, and Nelson's house. The three coolies and ran away. I am an elder or Kai Fong of that street. There are no gamblers there, all the people are respectable.

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street was then clear. I then went in and asked my boy what the woman wanted. I noticed she was bleeding from the left shoulder. In consequence of what my boy told me I went to the back of my house and called Mr. Ström. Mr. Ström came after a time as he was busy dressing when I called. He advised me to put some cold water and vinegar on the wound, which I did. Mr. Ström and I looked at the wound. It seemed to have been caused by a bullet as there was a hole in the back and front of the shoulder as though the bullet had passed through. Mr. Ström and I went upstairs in my house, and I happened to go to the front window. I saw Mr. Logan and Mr. Johnson standing on the bridge which crosses over the stream in the street. I saw Mr. Logan with something like a revolver or a pistol in his hand. He made a movement as if to aim at someone but did not fire. He was looking towards the eastward. I did not see that Johnson had anything in his hand at the time. I called Mr. Ström to come to the window and see. We saw the same parties with a Parsee between them. They were then standing on the bridge. I do not know this Parsee and I don't think I could know him again. These three were speaking together. They soon afterwards went westward towards Mr. Logan's house. We (Ström and I) went below and there heard a report, as if of a pistol, and going to the back of my house we heard more reports and saw bullets fall into the water. We did not see the man who fired the shots. There were houses intervening. We then went to Ström's house, went upstairs, and I looked through an aperture in the verandah wall which is made of boards. I observed Mr. Logan standing on his verandah leaning on the parapet. He had something like a pistol in his hand. He was holding it something like this (showing position pointing downwards). He appeared to be aiming at a fishing net in the ponds. Mr. Johnson was with Logan at the time. Johnson had nothing in his hand then. A communication was made to me at the time in consequence of which I went out with Mr. Ström and with, I think, Mr. Lant who had joined us in the meantime. We went to the eastward to the end of the street and turned the corner. (Plan here shown.) I saw lying on the spot (marked A on plan) the dead body of a boy. He was lying on the street close to the house. It is on the right hand side of the street going towards the river. It was about 40 or 50 feet from the cross roads. I noticed the body was covered with blood. I should imagine the boy to be 13 or 14 years old. He was Chinese. There was no blood coming forth at the time. The boy's clothes were not taken away at the time to examine the body. I saw a Chinese coolie in the street lying close to the boy. He had blood spots on the hip, but I made no examination of him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wise—When I heard the first rush in the street it sounded like about 20 people. When I saw Johnson he appeared angry with somebody but I could not see who. When I saw Logan and Johnson on the bridge, I also saw a few Chinese to the eastward. It might have been one of those revolvers now shown me which he had in his hand. He was not aiming with the supposed revolver but only

MAIL SUPPLEMENT. The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 521.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on September 11th, EDWARD SHEPPARD, of Messrs. Russell & Co., Foochow.

The Hongkong Telegraph MAIL SUPPLEMENT. ISSUED GRATIS TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1883.

The grim, gaunt spectre cholera is once more in our midst, and it will be no fault of "the exceedingly able men" who are making a sort of pretence to direct the government of this unfortunate and grossly mis-governed colony if the epidemic does not spread throughout the community carrying death in its track. If we escape this impending calamity it will be solely owing to our good luck, and not to any precautions taken by the authorities to secure our protection. It is only a few weeks ago since the bungling and blundering of the Government and its indifferent or wooden-headed officials placed the colony in great jeopardy, at the same time sacrificing several lives which might easily have been saved had any sensible preparations been made at Stonecutters' Island to meet an emergency of the kind which arose on board the steamship *Dale*, and here is almost a repetition of the criminal carelessness which then resulted so disastrously. Instead of profiting by experience and taking active measures to prevent a recurrence of such disgraceful proceedings as those connected with the quarantine of the *Dale*, the authorities, as soon as all apparent danger had passed, lapsed into a state of comfortable repose and masterly inactivity, the results of which the community are now likely to experience.

Let us be brief, for the theme is not a pleasant one to dwell on. Early on the morning of Wednesday the 12th inst. the steamship *Afghan* arrived from the notoriously cholera-stricken port of Swatow with 600 Chinese passengers on board, and anchored in the midst of the shipping in this harbour. Rumours were quickly flying round that cholera was on board, and that one man had died from that disease on the passage from Swatow. We will charitably suppose that these rumours did not reach the ears of the authorities. At all events the steamer was not quarantined until about thirty hours after her arrival—during which time she had free communication with the shore—and meanwhile one European seaman and three Chinese passengers had died from cholera. The yellow flag was hoisted yesterday, the 13th inst., and the steamer was ordered over to the quarantine anchorage about noon. Two Chinese died late last night and four more succumbed this morning. Eleven persons stricken with the disease have been landed on Stonecutters' Island and possibly several more deaths have occurred during the day. However, the serious character of the infection must be clearly apparent.

We would like to know why this vessel was permitted to anchor in the harbour, with her cholera-stricken crew of passengers, and to hold free communication with the city for a period of about 30 hours after her arrival! Who is responsible for this disgraceful neglect? Is Swatow a clean port? If so the sooner it is declared infected the better; if not a grave responsibility has been incurred somewhere. It is notorious that Swatow has never been free from cholera the entire summer. Why then should steamers laden with Chinese passengers direct from this hot-bed of infection be permitted to enter the port at all? These matters require the serious and prompt consideration of the Government. We shall return to the subject after a fuller investigation into the facts of the case.

We gave some information yesterday (the 14th inst.) regarding the quarantining of the steamship *Afghan*, and inadvertently rather strongly on the conduct of the responsible officers of the local Government for what we assumed was a flagrant neglect of duty. The statements then made were substantially correct; our adverse criticisms on the action, or rather inaction, of the Government were only too well deserved. The *Afghan* came into the port of Hongkong direct from Swatow, where cholera is reported to be as rife at the present time as at any period during the past summer, crowded with over 600 Chinese passengers—a plague-stricken floating town, and yet, without objection or protest, she is permitted to quietly lie amidst the shipping in the harbour, openly communicating with the city, for close upon thirty hours. During that period four deaths occurred, one European and three Chinese, and then, for the first time apparently, sharp-sighted officialdom suddenly discovers that there is cholera on board, the yellow flag is hoisted, and the vessel is ordered to the quarantine anchorage at Stonecutters' Island. Six more victims quickly succumb to the dreaded scourge, and eleven, with some symptoms of life and hope left, are hurriedly landed and segregated on the island under the care of Dr. Marquess, the assistant superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital. Some trouble arises on board the steamer with the Chinese passengers in consequence of the authorities insisting on the bodies of the dead being buried at sea, a course to which the Chinese have a characteristic objection. This necessitates the captain and officers arming themselves and taking up positions at the water's edge, where the bodies are lying on the "tween decks" surrounded by hundreds of excited Chinese. Happily the poor wretches are amenable to rea-

son, and on the arrival of the police they quietly submit to the removal of the bodies of contention for interment at sea. Ten deaths and eleven sick on shore represented the cholera roll of the good ship *Afghan* when we wrote yesterday.

We have not heard how the sick under the charge of Dr. Marquess on Stonecutters' Island have progressed. Perhaps some news may reach us later on in the day. But we have heard what ought to arouse the indignation, not only of this community, but of the civilised world. That floating pest-house, the cholera infected steamship *Afghan*, with the disease rampant amongst the Chinese passengers on board—who, we may add, have been variously estimated at from six to nine hundred—was permitted to depart for Singapore at seven o'clock this morning. We are reliably informed that there were at least four new cases on board when the steamer left the harbour, but no effort appears to have been made to communicate with the authorities in order to have the sick sent to the lazarette on shore. A so-called civilised government permits a ship carrying hundreds of native passengers, which is known to have cholera on board, to depart without hindrance, although her destination is a British settlement, and the risk of spreading the infection simply incalculable. "One can easily imagine the 'tween decks of the *Afghan* for the next week, with her living freight packed almost as close as herrings in a barrel, and a deadly scourge perhaps decimating the unfortunate passengers by hundreds, and no aid available. The picture is not a pleasant one to contemplate. How many of the Chinese passengers on board the *Afghan* will die between here and Singapore we shall never know. The measure of responsibility belonging to the Hongkong Government we shall leave others to define. But in the name of humanity the people of Singapore should receive timely warning of the scourge which is being rapidly borne to their shores.

As before stated we are in possession of positive information that cholera has been and is now rife in Swatow, and yet we believe we are correct in asserting that vessels from that port have not yet been declared subject to quarantine regulations. However, be all that as it may, we should like to know the meaning of, and who is responsible for, the senseless burlesque which was played this morning on the arrival of the steamer *Kwang-tung*. This vessel, direct from Swatow, came straight to the wharf, on boarding officer's launch being visible, and after lying alongside for one hour, during which time her passengers came ashore and went their several ways, the quarantine flag was hoisted. The *Kwang-tung*, however, has not gone to the quarantine station. We are not in a position to say why she should have been ordered to hoist the yellow flag and then shortly afterwards receive counter-instructions to haul it down. If she had a clean bill of health where was the necessity to hoist the yellow flag? If, on the other hand, she came from a cholera infected port or had the plague on board, why was she not quarantined directly, instead of being allowed to come alongside the wharf and land her passengers? More bungling, additional blundering. Who is responsible for all this? When and where is it all to end?

Some excitement was caused throughout the colony late on Saturday night (the 15th inst.) by a report that Major-General SARGENT, C.B., had made complete arrangements for a company of "The Buffs," numbering one hundred men, and a detachment of twenty men from the Royal Artillery to be in readiness to proceed at once to Canton. It was at first surmised that the report was a sequel to the Feast of Lanterns had actually taken place and that the naval forces lying off Shamien had proved inadequate to put down the disturbance. Calm reflection soon banished this idea, and then it was stated that the troops were to accompany Chief Justice Sir R. T. RENNELL to Canton, to guard the British Consulate during the forthcoming trial of the Customs officer Logan. This seemed reasonable enough; however, the matter was of too serious a character to be lightly dealt with, and so we had it thoroughly investigated at headquarters.

The order issued by General SARGENT is something like the following:

ORDER IN CASE THE NEED BE REQUIRED.
I. Letter A Company under Major Harrison and Lieutenant Dalglish and Mitford, made up to two rank and file, with drummer, bugler and pioneer, will parade, when required, in marching order with white coats and cloth trousers; each man carrying his valise in his hand. Field kits to be packed in the valise. Two pairs of white trousers and serge coats to be carried in Company's saddle bags.

II.—Each man will carry 30 rounds of ball ammunition—a reserve of 20 rounds (one box containing 500 rounds) will be handed over to the officer commanding the Company.

III.—One blanket per man to be packed on in bundles of 25 water proof sheets and other articles as especially ordered.

The 100 men will be formed as follows:—50 men from A Company. One sergeant and 25 men from D Company. One sergeant and 25 men from E Company.

Two non-commissioned officers and twenty men of the Royal Artillery, under command of a Lieutenant, will also be in readiness with two 4 pounders.

It may be accepted as substantially correct that a company of "The Buffs" are under orders to proceed to Canton, but only we believe, in the case of any emergency occurring. When the report of the riot on the Shamien reached here, General

SARGENT immediately offered to send up sufficient troops to quell the disturbance, an offer which was not accepted. The General, so we are told, had no desire to complicate matters between foreign and the Chinese by landing British troops in Canton, but having had considerable experience both of Chinese mobs and Chinese officials many years ago, and having reasons to believe that things had not changed greatly since he, as Lieutenant SARGENT, was sent to protect the Factories from anti-foreign rioters. His Excellency understood the danger foreigners would be in at the mercy of a lawless and infuriated mob, and wished to afford his countrymen efficient protection. As we have stated this timely offer of assistance was not taken advantage of.

We are informed that the Secretary of the Shamien Municipal Council wrote to General SARGENT requesting the loan of arms for the Shamien residents, a request which could hardly have been granted without giving offence to Her Majesty's Consul in Canton, who would doubtless have considered that his prerogatives were being infringed on had arms and munitions of war been distributed without his sanction, and so it was refused. The General, however, was willing to place the arms on board one of the British gunboats, so that the Consul could get them if necessary; but the naval authorities declined the responsibility of taking them up the river.

So far as the troops of the garrison are concerned the position is simply that General SARGENT has the men ready to start at any moment. They would be conveyed to Canton by one of the gunboats lying at Kowloon, and would be placed on board the *Swift* and *Esper* to act as marines. It is stated that the General has no idea where these troops will go up the river—if at all—as they are waiting the orders of the Administrator. Now, we should be sorry to see any action taken by the authorities here likely to cause complications in Canton—but in view of the excited state of the vast populace of that immense city, and of the very strong feeling which exists amongst the Chinese of all classes with regard to the Customs officer Logan and the Portuguese watchman, it is open to question whether it would not be politic to send a sufficient body of men, as reinforcements to the foreign gunboats, to render any possible outbreak abortive. Too much reliance cannot be placed on the Chinese soldiers, and although we should be the last to wound the pride of our allies by any arbitrary and unnecessary proceedings, the situation is a grave one, and its manifold dangers should not be too lightly regarded.

FREEDOM of the press has good claims to be regarded as the palladium of public liberty. The civilisation of a nation may, as a general rule, be fairly gauged by the status of its newspapers, and it is undoubtedly that a free press in Great Britain has contributed to a very considerable extent in diffusing knowledge and spreading education amongst the masses, and has ever been a great element in the political, commercial and social progress of the country. So potent has its influence become that the Press has been designated the Fourth Estate. But with a vast power of doing immense good, it must not be lost sight of that the press is also well adapted for causing a vast deal of evil. And this power has been so fully recognised by the governments of all nations that it has been deemed prudent to fetter, not the absolute freedom of the newspapers but unbridled license by certain carefully thought-out restrictions. The censorship of the British press, or at least as much of it as concerns the subject with which we presently intend to deal, consists of a law which forbids the publication under certain pains and penalties of either seditious or blasphemous libels. This law extends to Hongkong; the censorship is in the hands of the local Government.

With all its power for doing good it is, as we have already hinted, an unfortunate circumstance that on some occasions the press is open to the reproach of working much harm. The Chinese newspapers published in Hongkong have recently been great sinners in that respect. It is not so very long ago since Herr Most, the editor of *Freiheit*, a German newspaper published in London, was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for publishing a series of seditious articles, which apparently were written for the purpose of inciting the Russians—and the peoples of other nations—to rebellion and a reign of dynamite. The British law does not allow any newspaper to publicly recommend wholesale murder, and so Herr Most was very properly made an example of. Now, we gravely doubt whether the articles which led the Editor of *Freiheit* into such dire trouble were one whit worse than some of the blood and thunder effusions which have lately emanated from our local Chinese press.

As we are only anxious that our Chinese contemporaries should recognise the impropriety of the injudicious and impolitic course they have lately been pursuing in advocating false, seditious, and blood-thirsty sentiments, which already have tended to cause infinite mischief, we refrain from particularising the worst offenders and from dealing with the subject at great length. If the conductors of the Chinese papers can be made to see the folly of their past conduct without compelling us to invoke the powerful aid of the law, so much the better.

It is quite certain that the rabid utterances of these excited Chinese patriots on recent current events, such as the war in Tonquin, the unfortunate Loos case and

the riots at Canton, have been contrary to the law of this Colony. It cannot be denied that they have caused a bitter feeling against foreigners even in Hongkong, whilst at Canton, Fatsien and other large cities in the adjacent province the excitement has been at fever heat. To what extent these seditious articles are to blame for our late troubles on the Pearl River it would perhaps be difficult to estimate; but there is a very strong feeling amongst the foreigners in Canton that the measure of responsibility is not a small one. Our personal inquiries in Canton corroborate this latter view.

We are in a position to state that His Excellency the Viceroy of the Two Kwang has expressed his strong disapproval of these seditious and bloody thirsty anti-foreign denunciations of the established order of things, bitterly complaining that owing to their evil tendencies the difficulties of maintaining order amongst the populace have been largely increased. Viceroy CHANG, not unreasonably we think, considers that it is the duty of the Hongkong Government to place their veto on this advocacy of murder and sedition, and we cannot doubt that should he make any representations on the subject, the matter will be at once effectually dealt with.

As we have no wish to see our Chinese colleagues drift into serious trouble with the authorities, we would counsel them to at once abandon their present infatuated and pernicious course. They should remember that nothing can be politically right which is morally wrong; that the famous dogma of the Jesuits—that the end justifies the means—is utterly fallacious and indefensible. Well-wishers of China, and they are numerous even amongst foreigners, can only feel regret at the foolish partisanship and mistaken patriotism which, we are charitable enough to presume, have dictated the policy of the Chinese press—a policy which has done nothing but harm. Our Chinese friends must surely know that even a prudent enemy is preferable to friends without discretion. If, not, it is a truism with which they are likely to become very soon acquainted. It may be safely relied on that, unless the Chinese press of Hongkong at once adopt a more moderate tone, the Government will lose little time in making provisions to assert its own rights and to protect the foreign interests which this rabid style of journalism has so seriously imperilled.

SHOOTING MATCH.

The first rifle shooting competition of the season took place at the range at Kowloon on Saturday afternoon, the 22nd inst. The competitors in this trial of skill being teams representing the Hongkong Police and "The Buffs" respectively. The conditions were eight men a side, Martini-Henry rifles and seven shots each at 200, 300 and 400 yards. From the commencement the gunnery of the police had a little the better of the contest, leading by 8 points at the conclusion of the first range, the respective totals being 192 and 184. For the police McKay and Bullin scored 26 and "Jok" Cameron 25, whilst Anson and Ellis were credited with 26 and Broadhurst 25 for the Garson. When the firing ceased at the 500 yard range it was found that the police had drawn full further ahead, the score sheets showing a total of 170 as against the 137 of their opponents. Quincey's 24 and Inspector Cameron and McKay with 23 each headed the poll on the side, Quinn with 24 and Kelly with 22 showing up best for the soldiers. Commencing at the 1st range with an advantage of 44 points, the Buffs had a certainty for Mr. Cameron's team, and the majority of the men shooting with great steadiness they still further increased their advantage, finishing up with a total of 148 at the 1st range and an aggregate of 510, against "Jok" Bullin's 126 at 600 yards and grand total of 447 thus winning an interesting contest by 63 points. At the long range G. Cameron did best with 21, his name being the Inspector running him close with one point less, whilst McKay, who had hitherto very steadily throughout, made 21. For "The Buffs," Anson, after shooting badly in the first range, came well to the front with 21. Kelly scored 20 and Broadhurst 19. The honours of 3 days were won by Inspector Cameron for the Police with the creditable score of 71, McKay with 70 and G. Cameron with 69 running very close up. The highest scores for "The Buffs" were made by Kelly and Broadhurst who tied at 64.

The competition was carried out in a most amiable and spirited fashion, and will prove no doubt the precursor of many more friendly trials of all between the rival services during the coming season. We are informed that the "Grand Old Buffs" have already arisen from the ashes of their recent defeat like the fabl phoenix, and dared the "men in blue" to another encounter, 12 men a side, a challenge which was promptly accepted, so that another match will soon be satisfactorily arranged, particulars of which will be published in due course.

The Hongkong Volunteers do nothing in the shooting line? Unless we are mistaken there are several well known marksmen in the ranks capable of holding their own even when shot against the best shots of the colony. Major G. Cameron, who has already arisen from the ashes of their recent defeat like the fabl phoenix, and dared the "men in blue" to another encounter, 12 men a side, a challenge which was promptly accepted, so that another match will soon be satisfactorily arranged, particulars of which will be published in due course.

The Council deliberates and advises as recommended. Immediate action.

POLICE.

NAME	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	TOTAL
McKay	26	26	26	78
Bullin	26	26	26	78
Cameron	25	25	25	75
Anson	26	26	26	78
Ellis	26	26	26	78
Quincey	24	24	24	72
Inspector Cameron	23	23	23	69
McKay	23	23	23	69
Quinn	24	24	24	72
Kelly	22	22	22	66
Broadhurst	19	19	19	57
Jok Bullin	126	126	126	378
G. Cameron	71	71	71	213
McKay	70	70	70	210
G. Cameron	69	69	69	207
Kelly	64	64	64	192
Broadhurst	64	64	64	192

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McKay	70	70	70	210
G. Cameron	69	69	69	207
Kelly	64	64	64	192
Broadhurst	64	64	64	192

THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

GUAP ISLAND, August 28th, 1883.

There is usually not much of thrilling interest to send you from this out of the way part of the world. Latterly, however, we have been having a little stir to vary the dull monotony of our quiet, laborious existence. On the 15th instant we were honored with a visit from H.B.M. ship *Esper* which came from the Pelow Islands. The High Commissioner for the Western Pacific was on board and the object of his visit was to investigate various statements made and sworn bear Hongkong charging one of our residents, Mr. D. D. O'Keefe, with lawlessness and cruelty to the natives and a host of other charges too numerous to mention. In fact, the charge sheet reminded me much of a copy of a Hongkong lawyer's bill for a libel suit so great was its length and so many were the different charges it contained. The investigation exonerated Mr. O'Keefe from all the charges, and the enquiries made convinced the examiners, the High Commissioner and Captain C. A. G. Bridge, that Mr. O'Keefe had been very wrongly accused and they publicly complimented him on his general behaviour towards the natives. Mr. O'Keefe dined on board the *Esper* with the Captain and High Commissioner and was informed by the latter that when he arrived in Sydney he would make a public report of the result of his investigations as an act of justice, and would also inform the authorities of the high esteem in which he found him to be held by the natives of Guap and the neighbouring islands.

Two others, British subjects, living here were tried for burning down part of a native town, and were severely reprimanded for going to the villages fully armed with repeating rifles, a Gatling gun, &c., and inciting the natives to quarrel with each other. For the part they took in the burning of the town they were fined one hundred and fifty dollars each, and had also to find substantial security for their good behaviour for twelve months or to be taken away in the *Esper*. I forbear mentioning the names of these two individuals, but I may state that they were mainly instrumental in trumping up the charges against old Dave O'Keefe. Of course they paid the fines as they are both well-to-do, but the Commissioner refused to take any of their friends as security for their good behaviour and but for O'Keefe's volunteering to stand as their bondsman when they were thus cornered, Guap would now be free of two very much misguided and hasty tempered men.

We are rubbing along here in a fairly prosperous manner, but the life can hardly be called an attractive one, and although profits are good and there is money to be made, fortunes are not so easily got hold of as some people may imagine. By next opportunity I shall send you any scraps of news which may be of interest to Hongkongites. We get the whole of your papers, but we get them in large bunches which go the rounds of the islands and have to pass many a weary hour. The general health of the island has been excellent for a long time back and we are looking forward with confidence to a very successful trading season.

CHEFOO.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO SIR HARRY PARKES.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

17th September, 1883.

His Excellency Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Peking, arrived here in H.M.S. *Vigilant* at noon yesterday, and was conducted on shore by Byron Brennan, Esq., H.M.'s Consul, to spend a few hours at the Consulate.

At three o'clock in the afternoon His Excellency was waited upon by several of the British residents here, and was presented with the following address, which was read by T. T. Ferguson, Esq.:

To Sir HARRY PARKES, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China, &c., &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency,—

We, the undersigned British residents of Chefoo, desire to offer to your Excellency our respectful welcome on your arrival in China as Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of this country.

The continuation of our favourable relations with this Empire is of the highest concern to all who are in any way connected with China, but especially to those who live here whose interests are greatly dependent on the peaceful and prosperous development of this country.

We therefore hail with the greatest satisfaction your appointment by her most gracious Majesty our Queen to such an important office as Her Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Peking, as we feel confident from your Excellency's long experience in the East, and from your impartial and conciliatory views on all matters concerning British interests here, that the solution of any questions regarding them with the Imperial Chinese Government could not be in more advantageous hands.

T. T. FERGUSON.
J. G. F. M'LELLAN.
J. G. BRECKINRIDGE.
HINTON MYERS.
A. M. ECKFORD.
T. C. JENNINGS.
THOMAS LYLE.
CHAS. P. SCOTT, Bishop.
MILES GREENWOOD.
W. R. FULLER.
E. A. THIMM.
A. R. DONNELLY.
A. P. SETH.
J. P. WAKE.

His Excellency having graciously received this address replied to it in terms of which the following is the substance:—Mr. Ferguson and gentlemen, it is very gratifying to me to receive this address from the residents of Chefoo which, you have so kindly presented to me on my arrival here, and I notice with pleasure the moderation of its tone. It is just such an address as I could have wished to receive. You may depend upon my always doing all in my power to promote British interests in China, and I am sure you will remember that it is only by showing to the Chinese that their and our interests are not antagonistic but are mutually advantageous, and that we are not working for our own prosperity alone, that we must try and get them to grasp the same ideas regarding our interests that we ourselves entertain.

Our line of conduct towards the Chinese should be to pull together with them, and to bear with them, and not to try and force anything on them.

This is the best way by which we can hope to induce the Chinese to look favourably on our wishes.

We must not forget, however, that the great secret of success is patience. The Chinese

mind needs expansion, and until we can bring things about by mild persuasive measures, we can have very little hope for prosperous development of this country's resources.

I am glad to see your remarks that "impartial and conciliatory" views on all questions between Chinese and ourselves are amongst the chief means of dealing successfully with such matters; and I am pleased to find that you give me credit for being animated with feelings of impartiality, and conciliation which I am happy to say is the case, for our policy is essentially a conciliatory one. This makes me hopeful of being able to assist you in furthering your interests, though I feel I may not be able to achieve any brilliant success on my own merits, following as I do such able footsteps as those of my predecessor, as I said the other day at Shanghai.

I have already said that patience is necessary, and I trust that you will also have patience with me, and that you will give me credit for always doing my best for your advantage, though I may not be able to attain this end as promptly as you might desire; for you must be well aware that things do not always advance in China according to our ideas.

It may not be at once, and we must not expect too great things; but if not in our own time our successors may derive the benefit of our efforts. I thank you again very much for your address, as it is always agreeable to me in passing onward in my journey to Peking to receive the assurance that I have the full confidence of my fellow countrymen whose interests I represent and have at heart, and to meet from them with such testimonials of their support.

Shortly afterwards His Excellency embarked on board the *Vigilant*, and left at 4 p.m. for Taku, where the *Kestrel* will be in waiting to convey him to Tientsin.—*Courier*.

JAPAN.

(Translated for the Higo News.)

The directors of the sugar factory at Takamatsu, Sanuki, intend to publish a journal devoted to the sugar industry.

Karatsu coal is chiefly used by the navy, and as the consumption has lately increased seventy more coal vessels will be built.

Korean ponies are small, but strong and cheap. They are easily managed, and several have been imported by way of experiment.

Saké is almost unobtainable just at present, but holders are unwilling to sell for current quotations as the cool weather will be here shortly.

Most of the gold mined in Japan has been obtained from the mines in Satsuma. We hear that the yield during last July and August was very large.

Over twenty vessels owned by foreigners have gone hunting seals and sea-otters this year. We hear from Hokkaido that they have been very unsuccessful.

We hear that all the steamers built at the Kawasaki yard in Higo, are to be supplied with engines made by Messrs. E. C. Kirby & Co., of the Ono Iron Works.

There will be sold from the Iwako Ken breeding establishment between the 17th instant to the 8th of December next 5,196 horses. These animals are two years old.

Tattooing is very popular in Hongkong, and a Japanese named Yoshida has invited Okumura, the celebrated tattooer of Osaka, to commence business in the British colony.

His Excellency Oyama, Minister of War, will shortly visit France and Germany in order to personally observe the military systems of these countries, and their army organization.

The Chinese merchants of Kobe have held a meeting at their consulate, and formed a trade society. They will hereafter assemble once a month to discuss matters affecting business.

A few days ago a woman about twenty-two years old fastened her child on her back, and jumped into the pond to the south of Osaka Castle. Both mother and infant were dead when taken out.

Several foreign vessels have recently visited Napa, Okinawa, Ken, and the captain asked permission to inspect the islands. The Governor has applied to the Central Government for instructions.

Much dry weather has been experienced in Okinawa Ken, and the thermometer often rose to above 100 degrees. A great deal of inconvenience occurred through wells drying up, and at Iyemima the people had to leave and dwell elsewhere.

Some days ago the sun appeared quite red, and a number of ignorant people were afraid a great earthquake or tidal wave will visit Osaka, because a similar phenomenon preceded the dual visitation 28 years ago, when such terrible damage was occasioned.

The Government have had the three notable places called Matsushima, Miyajima and Amanohashidate carefully surveyed. The last named spot projects 23,290 feet into the sea, and is from 100 to 200 feet wide. There are 2,112 pine trees growing there.

Mr. Kuki, the ex-daimio of Sanda, has among his family papers authentic descriptions of the sea-fights at Korea when Hideyoshi ordered the invasion of that country. The Naval Ministry has instructed the Governor of Higo to ask Mr. Kuki to lend the documents to the Department.

Green worms have attacked the rice plants in several districts of Okayama Ken. These pests lie hidden during the day, but at night rally forth and devour the crops. The Village Offices have reported the matter to the Magistrate and asked for advice, as the farmers are unable to keep down the worms.

Mr. Nakayama, the father of Her Majesty the Empress, is now 75 years of age and is suffering from disease of the lungs. Their Majesties the Emperor, Empress, and Empress Dowager are assiduous in their attentions to him, and Dr. Ito, the Emperor's physician, has been ordered to attend Mr. Nakayama during his illness.

The articles manufactured in the greatest quantity at Nara are inkstones and writing brushes. Owing, however, to the great loss of the workmen the quality of these products has fallen off, and the old reputation of the goods has been lost. With a view to restore the industry to its former flourishing condition Mr. Matsui, the proprietor of one of the Nara factories, suggests the holding of an Exhibition.

AFFAIRS IN TONQUIN.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]
HAIPHONG, 23rd September, 1883.

Although no actual fighting has taken place since I last wrote, several matters of considerable interest have to be reported. Before proceeding to detail recent movements in Tonquin, permit me, in the interests of truth and of the public, to correct the gross mis-statements which recently appeared in your evening contemporary. I see that the inventive genius of the *China Mail* in noticing the arrival of General Bouet in your colony jumped to the conclusion that our late commander-in-chief had been recalled, and made an authoritative statement to that effect. Nothing could possibly be further from the truth. General Bouet threw up his command in disgust in consequence of the interference in his military arrangements of the civil authorities. Again the *China Mail* reports authoritatively that the Black Flags have surrounded Hanoi, the French having evacuated Palan. This is utterly false. The victory gained by General Bouet at Phong drove the Black Flags and Annamese beyond the Dai, and up to the present time they have made no attempt to return. So much for the reliability of the reports published by the *China Mail*. And now about current events.

The French authorities were curious to test the effect of the victory of the 1st and 2nd inst. and decided on a demonstration towards Sontai along the main road. So on the morning of the 18th, Colonel Bichot, with a force of about 1000 men and a battery of artillery, left Hanoi and marched to Phu-hoi, where they found the entrenchments in complete order but deserted by the enemy. They remained there until the following day and then scoured the country without finding a sign of the Black Flags who, as reported in my last, have retired across the Dai on Sontai. Advantage was taken of the occasion to search for the bodies of those slain in the ambush of the 19th of May (the Catholic missionaries having ascertained the spot where they were buried), but it was found that only the heads of those unfortunate were there, and the bodies could not be traced. The heads of Commandant Riviere and thirty Frenchmen were recovered and brought back to Hanoi. Only the head of Commandant Riviere was recognizable, it having been buried in a box by itself filled with soy or some such liquid. The Commandant's head is, I understand, to be embalmed and sent to France. The *Broce* returned to Hanoi on the 29th.

The Chinese is retreating across the Dai have shown the sound judgment for which they have been remarkable throughout these operations. With the French at Palan their rear and left flank were threatened in such a manner as to imperil their safety, and this they apparently saw at once. There are reports that the Black Flags intend to change their tactics and attack Haiphong and the French communications with the interior, but I place no faith in this, as their forte is defence and not offence. They have never once attempted the offensive, except in following the French up when in retreat on Hanoi. Besides, to attack Haiphong they will have to cross a series of rivers which are now patrolled by well armed steam launches, and the information would soon be brought here, and before they could form fortifications they would be attacked and almost surely defeated.

The French sustain another loss by the departure of General Bouet and that is the resignation of Captain Georges and the retirement of the "Yellow Flags" en masse. No one who has witnessed these men engaged can doubt the valuable services they have rendered the French in their struggle against their countrymen, and having permitted the organization of the force and experienced its usefulness it might be thought the authorities would have been anxious to secure its services; but the force has not been appreciated at it ought to have been, and it is to make room for Colonel Baden's Namdinh Annamese who, it is to be hoped, will show better pluck than did their brethren at the recent attack on the pirates near Mount Elephant.

Admiral Courbet has been appointed commander-in-chief, so we have the navy again in command both ashore and afloat. As I have already stated there was no truth whatever in the statement that General Bouet had been recalled, and the report that Palan had been evacuated was equally baseless. Commissary General Harmand arrived from Hanoi to-day to meet Admiral Courbet.

THE CZAR.

A word from the cynosure of that throng, the pale man on the white horse, who, as his people shout their devotion, and all the world bends in reverence, feels chiefly the necessity of fortitude to await what may meet him at the next turning, would precipitate Russia on the West or submerge Asia under a million of conquering soldiers and he rides on, expecting, though probably not fearing, instant execution. His risks are as immoderate as his powers, his responsibilities, his roll of peoples and of his kingdoms. His opposition speaks with dynamite, argues with the bullet, salutes with the knife. He has not to fear loss of popularity or unpopularity or even, resistance, but immediate and painful death. If any point is unguarded, if his police have misread a warning, if a soldier is careless, the Czar, riding, then being, the representatives of two continents, amid the royalties of half the world, before a wife seated on a chariot "like a mass of millions" and with the devotion of millions, and armed with illimitable powers, may stumble dead into an open grave. The immoderate man, in all circumstances, the number of his guards, the closeness of his escort, the preparations for his glorification, is also in the fact which defies him, and which responds to his claim of all rights, by denying all, even the right to keep alive. All that the exaggerated grandeur and the exaggerated ability, the awful power and the awful powerlessness, is strictly Asiatic, belonging to the continent where everything is a matter of life and death, where everyone is despised, where there is nothing, existence misery, and heavenly eternal torment.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Sutlej*, Captain A. H. Johnson, with the English mails of the 22nd ultimo, arrived in Harbour last evening. We take the subjoined items of general news from the *London and China Express* of August 24th:—

The *Alorchen*, Lieut.-Com. Corie, from the China Station, has arrived at Aden.

The gunboat *Merlin*, Lieut.-Commander O. B. Carey Brenton, which left Devonport on the 7th ult. for the China Station, arrived at Sierra Leone on the 3rd and left again on the 4th inst.

H. E. the Marquis Tsing, the Chinese Minister, returned to London from Paris on the 20th inst., accompanied by Dr. Macartney, C.M.G. We understand that H.E. is awaiting a reply to his last communication to the French Government.

Advices from New York report that Judge Nelson has decided that the Anti-Chinese law refers to nationality rather than race. Consequently Chinamen who are residents in Hongkong, being British subjects, are not prohibited from emigrating to the United States.

Assistant Paymaster James Gabriel Gordon died of yellow fever at Loanda on the 2nd ult. Mr. Gordon had been in the Navy since 1865. He was clerk of the *Barrosa*, under the late Rear-Admiral Lewis Moore, on the China Station, and was promoted assistant paymaster in 1871.

Captain Charles Cooper Penrose Fitzgerald, R.N., succeeds Captain Bedford, R.N., as Commandant of the Royal Naval College. He served as midshipman in the *Yankin* and *Retribution* during the China War (1840), obtaining his promotion to acting mate in the latter ship, with which he returned home in 1850.

The Chinese Minister at Berlin, H. E. Fong Pao, will leave Berlin to-day for a stay of several days at Vienna, accompanied by his secretary, Dr. Kreyer, who appears to be a favourite of the Chinese dignitary. On Sunday last H. E. Li paid a visit to the French Ambassador, Baron de Courcel, in response to a visit which had been paid to Li a week before by the Baron.

The following appointments to the China Station have been made at the Admiralty:—Capt. Armand T. Powlett to the *Changping*, vice Pasley; Lieut. Paul Hewitt to the *Alorchen*, additional, in lieu of a sub-lieutenant, from the date of promotion; Lieut. Richard Morrissey to the *Alorchen*, additional, for navigation duties, in lieu of a sub-lieutenant.

We hear that Mr. Makino Nobukage, who has been attached to the Japanese Legation in London, has received temporary leave of absence, and is now on a visit to some of the capitals in Europe, and will then proceed to Japan. Mr. Makino is a son of the late Mr. Okubo. He will be missed by many friends in society here, by whom he was much respected.

The Japanese Minister to Italy, H. E. Jonie Amano Nagaboto, who, been on a tour in Europe, is now on a visit to this country, accompanied by his wife. The Minister has inspected the various objects of interest in the capital, and has also visited some parts of the country in Plymouth and the South, and is now in Newcastle. He is expected to leave here during next week to return to his post in Rome.

Tong King Sing, the director of the China Merchants Steamship Company, whose visit to Hamburg I have already reported, has also paid a visit to our neighbouring city of Bremen, where he visited several industrial establishments, amongst others the shipbuilding yard of the Weser Joint-Stock Company, the rice mill of Mr. Rickmers, the wharf of Tecklenburg, at Bremerhaven, several steamships of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, &c., &c.

The death is announced of Lieut.-Colonel Francis Henry Sanson, late of the Madras Army, in his seventy-third year. He entered the East India Company's Military Service in 1825, and was posted to the 42nd Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, in which he attained the rank of Lieutenant in 1837. In 1840 he became quarter master and interpreter to his corps, which served on the China Station from 1845 to 1848, though he had no opportunity of seeing active service in that country.

A statement has appeared in several of our French contemporaries to the effect that the Marquis Tsing, overcome with the necessity of peace between France and China, had insisted that the Cabinet at Peking should withdraw its troops from the frontier of Tong-King. We believe that this assertion is entirely without foundation, the improbability of which, in face of the attitude the Chinese have taken up during the whole discussion, our readers will, no doubt, observe. We presume the paragraph, meant to say the territory of Tong-King, as they would certainly not withdraw them from the frontier.

The *Corrida*, an iron screw steamer for the Spanish mail, service between Singapore and Manila, to run in connection with the Messageries Maritimes mail steamers from Marseilles to China, has been launched from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Ramage and Ferguson, Leith. Her principal dimensions are:—Length, 101 ft. 6 in.; breadth 31 ft.; depth, moulded, 21 ft. 6 in.; depth to upper deck, 21 ft. 6 in. She is also propelled by Messrs. Ramage and Ferguson, and has cylinders 33 inch and 60 inch diameter, by 39 inch stroke, steam being supplied from two steel boilers working up to 80 lb. pressure. This vessel is expected to be the fastest and most elaborately fitted up passenger steamer owned in the Philippine Islands.

If we are to believe the statements made in the Chamber by the Foreign Minister, M. Chancel-Lacour, France did not intend to annex any portion of the country in which they are now operating, and as much as stated she would make no difficulty in recognising the suzerainty of China over Annam as it has existed heretofore; it appears to us that there should be no question in coming to an arrangement between the two Powers. The only difficulties relating to commerce and navigation, which could scarcely offer any obstacles that would be insurmountable. This being so it would be a pity if the French should allow themselves to be influenced by any considerations of *amour propre*, arising from a desire to avenge the death of Captain Riviere. Their doing so might create such a state of affairs as would make a pacific arrangement almost impossible.

Order of St. Michael and St. George:—To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companion of the said Most Distinguished Order: Ernest Mason Satow, Esq., Japanese Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Tokio. We feel certain that our readers will be pleased to hear of this well-merited reward. By-the-by, Mr. Satow's name was spelt Satoru, and the announcement had to be corrected in the next issue of the *Gazette*. Mr. Satow joined the Consular Service in Japan twenty-two years ago, after a competitive examination. He accompanied the late Colonel Neale on board H.M.S. *Argus* at the engagement at Kagosima in 1863, and in the following year was interpreter to Admiral Kuper at the bombardment of Shimonsaki. He was given the rank of Second Secretary to the Legation at Tokio in 1876.

Messrs. J. L. Thompson and Sons, of North Sands Shipbuilding Yard, Sunderland, have just completed a new and handsomely furnished screw steamer for the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, of Trieste. Her dimensions are: Length 310 feet, breadth 42 feet, depth of hold 27 feet 3 inches. She is built in the spar-deck style of the highest class, and is fitted with 1000 horse power. The engines have been built by Mr. John Dickinson of Sunderland, and are of 300 nominal horse power, the cylinders being 40 inches and 76 inches respectively, with a stroke of 48 inches. The boilers are double-ended, having twelve furnaces, and are made of Siemens steel tested to a pressure of 160 lbs. to the square inch. She has been named the *Thirbe*. In a run from the mouth of the Tyne to the Longstone Lighthouse on the Farne Islands and back again, she made over twelve knots an hour, a speed which was in excess of what was guaranteed, and gave complete satisfaction to the representatives of the company.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Lennox*, with the next Indian mail, left Singapore on the 23rd instant for this port, and is due here on the 29th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. steamer *City of Peking*, with the next American mail, left Yokohama on the 26th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on the 3rd proximo.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Glenk* left Singapore on the 25th instant for this port, and may be expected here on the 2nd proximo.

To-day's Advertisements.

TEMPERANCE HALL.

GRAND CONCERT.

THE LADIES' BAND.

THIS EVENING.

the 28th September.

ADMISSION.

Front Seats \$1.00.
Back Seats \$0.50.
Soldiers and Sailors, in uniform, Half Price.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1883. [72]

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF.

H.E. MAJOR-GENERAL SARGENT, C.B.,
LIEUT.-COLONEL HOBSON, C.B.,
AND
OFFICERS OF THE BUFFS.

AUSTRIAN LADIES' BAND.

A GRAND CONCERT.

WILL BE GIVEN.

TO-MORROW EVENING.

THE 29TH SEPTEMBER.

UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF.

MAESTRO IGNAZ POESCHL.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1.—Feast—Overture SUPPÉ.
2.—Ständchen (Song by Miss) SCHUBERT.
3.—Ein Traum (Violin Solo) RICCI.
4.—English Pot Pourri
5.—La Stella Concerto ROMBERG.
(Song by Miss BERTHA).

PART II.

6.—Mit Leib und Seele (Valse) LOFFCOVITCH.
7.—Overture Zigeuner BALFE.
8.—Der Kreuzfahrer Frauen GABRIEL.
9.—Der Barber von Sevilla ROSSINI.
(FLUTE—SOLO)
10.—Abend Ständchen SCHUMANN.
(Song by Miss BERTHA).

PART III.

11.—Sweethearts (Valse) TWORAK.
(GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.)

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle \$2.00.
Stalls \$1.00.
Back Seats \$0.50.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1883. [71]

FOR HOIHOW AND HAIPHONG.

THE Steamship.

"SALTIE"

Captain V. Arranguren, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 1st October, at 8 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. R. MARTY,
No. 44, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 25th September, 1883. [75]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself as SHARE and GENERAL BROKER.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1883. [75]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

REGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER.

Always on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Apply to the Proprietor, Mr. MALCOLM, at the Yard, Wanchai, Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [50]

Intimations.

INTIMATION.

UNDER the heading "Exhibits to the Cork Exhibition, Ireland," "THE CORK CONSTITUTION, No. 13,025, dated Saturday, July 14th 1883, says:—

MESSRS. TURNBULL JUNR. & SOMERVILLE,

"Valletta, Malta, exhibit in a tastefully arranged case, samples of their famous 'Kaiser-I-Hind' Cigarettes, and inasmuch as a revolution in the habit of smoking is now setting in, this exhibit should prove attractive to all lovers of the 'fragrant weed.' Instead of strong Tobacco, often used in too strong pipes and full flavoured Cigars, the mild Cigarette is rapidly coming into vogue. Those now on view in the Exhibition are highly spoken of by the Press, vendors, and smokers."

SOLE AGENTS,

"NOVELTY STORE,"

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1883. [28]

Intimations.

HOP SHING & CO.
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS,
COPPER, SMITHS, BRASS AND
IRON FOUNDERS, &c.

HAVING this day commenced Business, we are ready to undertake work of the above descriptions under the Supervision of an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN. Orders executed with the utmost despatch and at MODERATE TERMS.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
ENGINE ROOM STORES SUPPLIED.
NESS IRON WORKS,
WEST POINT, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1883. [718]

J. M. GUEDES.
HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [5]

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS
AND
JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [47]

F. D. GUEDES.
WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL
COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 5, D'AGUIAR STREET.

HAS always on hand a large assortment of CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at Moderate Prices.
Hongkong, and October, 1882. [663]

HONGKONG HOTEL.
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

MR. MARMANDE begs to inform the Community of Hongkong, and Visitors, that the above Establishment is now in full working order.

He has engaged TWO FIRST-CLASS TONSORIAL ARTISTS from Paris, and his staff now consists of five competent workmen. He is prepared to execute Hair-dressing in all its branches, making wigs for theatrical purposes, or for ordinary wear, &c., &c.

HAIR CUTTING 50 Cents.
SHAMPOOING 25 "
SHAVING 25 "
TRIMMING BEARDS 25 "

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON.
MR. MARMANDE and his assistants are always at liberty to attend Ladies at their Saloon, specially set apart for Ladies, or at their own Residences at MODERATE CHARGES.

MR. MARMANDE begs to offer to the public his Shampoo, Wash, made by Mons. Pinaud who has had many years experience and guarantees it to keep for any length of time in any climate.

Monthly Customers for Hair-cutting, Shaving, and Shampooing, taken at the following prices:—
EVERY DAY \$4.00 Per Month.
EVERY OTHER DAY \$3.00 "
TWICE A WEEK \$2.00 "

MR. MARMANDE will receive direct from Paris a large Consignment of Perfumery and other Toilet requisites which will be open for inspection, and he is prepared to supply the same at prices which will compare favorably with those of any other establishment.

The Saloon is cool and airy, being supplied with Fumkas, and the "Iced Shampoo" is the greatest luxury of the day.

The Saloon is open from 7 A.M. till 7 P.M. for the reception of those who feel the necessity of a Tonsorial operation.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RESET.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1883. [458]

MR. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled, by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth to the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root, the natives of the Philippines, never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 1 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo, as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail, arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it always the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

MR. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE, ONLY BY MOORE & CO., VARIETY STORE,
No. 44, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG, 15th January, 1883. [659]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.
REGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER.

Always on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices. Apply to the Proprietor, Mr. MALCOLM, at the Yard, Wanchai, Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [50]

THE Undersigned has this day established himself as SHARE and GENERAL BROKER.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1883. [75]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.
REGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER.

Always on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices. Apply to the Proprietor, Mr. MALCOLM, at the Yard, Wanchai, Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [50]

Intimations.

"WAI SAN YAT PO"

A DAILY CHINESE NEWSPAPER with a wide circulation in the Colony and at the Coast Ports. Subscription: FOUR DOLLARS per Annum. The above high-class native paper is an excellent medium for Advertisers at Strictly Moderate Charges. Guaranteed circulation of over 1,000 Copies. Communications to be addressed to the Proprietor.

LUK KE SHUN,
No. 9, Gough Street,
Hongkong 17th September, 1883. [703]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Foreign Community that he has resigned his Partnership in the "NAM-SING TAILOR SHOP" and has Purchased an Interest in the "SEE HING LOONG SHOP," No. 100, Queen's Road Central, carrying on the Business of TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, and GENERAL MERCHANTS. He hopes by strict attention to Business and Selling the Best Class of Goods at Moderate Prices to receive a share of the patronage so liberally bestowed on him in the past.

AH NAM,
Late Partner in the
"NAM-SING Tailor Shop,"
Hongkong, 16th April, 1883. [299]

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Undersigned has been trading at the under-mentioned premises for the past 38 years as TAILOR, DRAPER, and GENERAL OUTFITTER. He has no connection whatever with any other firm trading under a similar name or style, and takes this opportunity of informing his old customers that their orders will receive the same careful attention in the future that has been given to them in the past. By supplying the Best Materials and Workmanship at MODERATE PRICES, and by promptly attending to all orders entrusted to his charge, he hopes to be favored with the patronage of his old customers and the Public Generally.

N.B.—Note the address.
NAM SING,
No. 84, Queen's Road Central,
Opposite the Central Market,
Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [325]

A HO O Y.
Hoy Lee.

MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.
HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds, Mattings of own Manufacture. China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Coats—a Specialty, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed.

No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [368]

TOK KEE.
COAL MERCHANT,
No. 75, PRAYA CENTRAL.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of House and Steam COAL of the best quality, at moderate rates. The "CUM LOONG," "CUM CHOW," "CUM SHUEN," "CUM LEE," "CUM LAU," "CUM ON," "CUM ON," and "CUM KAI," at \$3 for 1st hour, \$2 for 2nd, and \$1 for 3rd hour, \$2 for 2nd hour, and for longer periods according to arrangement.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1882. [392]

LING SHING.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE.
Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.

Special experience in making Gentlemen's RIDING BOOTS.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [255]

CHIE NAM.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH,
WATCH MAKER.

ENGLAND.
WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED ON MODERATE TERMS.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.
No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [318]

YEU QU A.
SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.
LANDSCAPE, CITY, AND WATER COLOURS.
All Work Executed by First-Class Artists.
IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS, HONG KONG.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [256]

CHEONG WO,
TAILOR, DRAPER,
AND
GENERAL OUTFITTER.

BEST Materials and a Perfect Fit Guaranteed at MODERATE PRICES.

DEALER IN CHINESE SILK OF ALL KINDS, PITH HATS, BAMBOO BLINDS, &c., &c.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURE OF SILK COATS AND OTHER GARMENTS FOR EXPORTATION.

N.B.—Note the address.
No. 66, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

SAM HING, JUNR.
TAILOR, DRAPER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER.

Best Materials and a Perfect Fit Guaranteed at MODERATE PRICES.

DEALER IN CHINESE SILKS of all kinds, PITH HATS, BAMBOO BLINDS, and has always on hand a large selection of various kinds of Silk Goods and Embroideries.

Wholesale Manufacture of Silk Coats and other Garments for exportation.
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Fourth Door West from Pottinger Street),
Hongkong, 21st August, 1883. [447]

THE CANTON MURDER CASE.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1883.

Meantime France has received a most wholesome check in her than even the one she has just experienced at Hanover. Germany has caused her to pause; and there are already signs of abatement in her hostile and predatory spirit. Bismarck's warning, coming, as it has done almost simultaneously with the warning news from Tonquin, will, we hope, make our neighbour stop and consider. If she will do this, there is hope. There is plenty with which to occupy her spare moments in Europe. There are the Tripoli Alliance; the significant reception of the King of Roumania at Berlin; the visit of the Prince of Montenegro to Constantinople; and not a few other matters which with her eyes on a future Republic in the East, she seems to wholly ignore. If she will but reflect, and take to heart the words of one of her wits, it may be even premature to speak of a new Eastern Question. The words are those of AUGUSTIN SCHOLL, and they form the most patriotic utterance we have heard for some time on the other side of the Channel.

Let it be granted that we handcuff the Bey of Tunis, conquer the Queen of Madagascar, bombard the capital of Tuvalu, make the King of Gabon and the Prince of Nubia feel the weight of our arms—what shall we be gainers? We shall not, the less, remain vanquished in Europe. For myself, I would give all Africa to Strasbourg, and all Asia for Metz. We would you think of a man who to console himself for the loss of two sons took servants? That is just what our Government is doing.

A RELIABLE correspondent in Haiphong writes on the 23rd inst.:—The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Saigon* has arrived from Saigon with 500 additional reinforcements for the French army in Tonquin, and also brings the news that Admiral Courbet has been appointed command-in-chief *vis-à-vis* General Boust, with instructions to go straight for the Chinese and kick them neck and crop out of Tonquin. This is more easily said than done, I am strongly inclined to believe. However, the gallant Admiral arrived in the *Dupleix* 4th Along on the 18th inst., and he is expected here to-day to take over the command-in-chief. Monsieur Harmand, the civil commissioner, has just arrived from Hanoi in order to meet the Admiral. It is reported that active operations against Sontai will be immediately commenced, and no doubt with Colonel Baden's Annamese troops from Namding and the fresh reinforcements from Saigon, the French forces in Hanoi and its vicinity will be more powerful than has yet been the case. Still the task before them would probably have much more to do than to annihilate the army of Admiral Courbet, or Mr Harmand... Captain Greys is expected to return here to-morrow with the whole of his "Yellow Flag." The Captain is thoroughly disgusted with the treatment he has received, and I am not alone in thinking that the civil authorities will yet regret that they failed to fully appreciate the services of this gallant little force.

and a cross street. When we got there we saw a Chinaman lying against the door, wounded in the back. The man was lying towards the left in the cross street, about from 12 to 15 feet as near as I know from the corner. Near the same place I saw the body of a Chinese he about 6 or 7 feet lower down towards the river. I noticed that he had a lot of blood about his face and there was a pool of blood on the ground. I did not know the sound. The boy had a gun and the time. I then went along the street to Mr. Logan's house. I got in and in going upstairs I saw Mr. Johnson, and shortly afterwards Mr. Logan came upstairs. He had white pants and a singlet. Johnson wore a dark blue suit. I noticed two revolvers on the table. One was white handled and the other a Bull Dog similar to those in court. I can't say positive. There was a sword and some cartridges. I can't say whether the cartridges were like those in court. Mr. Ewer told me that he, Johnson and I were all in the same cell. Johnson was a prisoner and Johnson arrested. The prisoner appeared to be excited when I first saw him and he appeared to have been drinking, but was quite sensible. Mr. Lant asked him what had occurred and he said that he had been attacked by Chinese and had defended himself. Mr. Lant asked him how he was attacked and he said that the Chinese had thrown stones and had fired a musket and that he had returned the fire. I do not recollect that anything else was said. I don't remember seeing Mr. Nelson that morning. When we were taken to the prison, Mr. Ewer and Sum's house being pointed out to me. I don't think as if it had been made by a stone the size of a man's fist. We (myself, Mr. Lant and Ewer) got into the prisoner's house from the front. It was about at the time we got in. The front of the house is a wire door, either out or in and a wooden door. About 8 o'clock I went to the prisoner's house, and also to the Commissary and reported the matter. The prisoner was released later on. I can't say the time exactly. When we first were admitted to the prisoner's house we saw some stones and bricks scattered around the house. There were some four or five. I saw no marks or damage about the prisoner's house at the time. I do remember whether there is a light over the door of prisoner's house or not. I have not been once before in the prisoner's house.

This witness was not cross-examined.

John Frederick Wales, sworn, deposed:—I am a Doctor of Medicine and Medical attendant to the British Consulate and the Imperial Maritime Customs. I remember the rail accident, and that morning received a report from Mr. Rocher in consequence of which I first went to the house belonging to the Wai Wai, where I saw a Chinese woman who was shown her wound where she was wounded. There was a wound through the upper part of the left deltoid muscle. There were two apertures, one anterior and the other posterior. I concluded from the appearance of the wound that the woman had been struck with a bullet in the front and it had passed out behind. I can only give as my opinion that the bullet struck the front. The question of the direction of the bullet was not very prominently before my mind at that time, but pointed out the desirability of her going to the Consulate and I sent there. I made a first examination but when I went there a second time she was gone from the hospital. I crossed the bridge towards the east and first saw a man. He was, if I remember aright, lying very far away along the road running towards the river, I was unable to examine the exact spot, as there was a great crowd of Chinese. There was a wound in the lower part of the back on the left side. I spoke to Mr. Ewer and tried to have the man removed to the hospital. I expected to see him again, but could not do so. I saw another man with a wound in the back, but saw nothing to saw which was inconsistent with the statement just made that the ball had passed through from the left side to the right side. I was taken to see a Chinese boy, who was denied by me, considering him to be about to years of age. I concluded he had been dead some hours. There was about 10 a.m. or shortly afterwards. I was shown a large wound in the abdomen. The wound penetrated the skin and was situated about four inch below the umbilical cavity, about one inch lower than the iliac crest. I could only say the wound was a gunshot wound. The wound bled freely and a discoloured wound was visible, caused probably by some body of driver or forced in with great rapidity. I saw the wounded woman on the day following the examination before the Consul. I only saw one wound on the woman: as I did not examine her minutely.

Dr. Wales was not subjected to cross examination by his Lordship.—There was actual opposition, though there was a sense of safety amongst the excited crowd of Chinese.

—Mathew Johnson, after being duly sworn, deposed that he was a Chinese and Russian subject. I was in the Customs early in August last. I am not in that service now. I remember where I was on the evening of the 7th of August. I was on board the steamer "Klangong" on Customs duty. Besides myself there were on duty Mr. Logan, Mr. Nielsen and Mr. Jurgensen. There was another man on duty named Van Keppen. I came off duty at midnight. The prisoner, Nielsen, Van Keppen and myself came on shore together and reported ourselves at the Custom House, signed off and came off duty. Then Logan, Nielsen and myself went over to "Hing Kee's" on the Godam side. We drank one bottle of German beer and told the compradore to send five more bottles to Mr. Nielsen's house. We only drank one bottle; Nielsen and myself then went to Nielsen's house; the prisoner went into his own house on the way but joined us at Nielsen's about three-quarters of an hour afterwards. We afterwards were playing cards. We remained together in Nielsen's house till about half-past six. We were playing cards during the whole time. "Hing Kee" had sent the beer, and we drank it. There was no other liquor in the house that I saw. At half-past six we three left Nielsen's house to go to Logan's house. I have seen the plan in court and it is correct as to the position of the houses. We went past my house and down into the main street. Nielsen saw a crowd of Chinese; a prisoner was walking away in a cart. When we got to the corner we saw Nielsen struggling with some Chinese. Mr. Logan and I walked past him. I remarked to Mr. Logan "Look at that fool (meaning Nielsen) striking the Chinese." I was dressed in blue; I think Nielsen had blue and I think prisoner had on white clothes. I had nothing in my hands neither had Nielsen nor Logan. After I had made the remark to Logan a crowd of Chinese began to heave stones at us. We were just nearing Logan's house. I don't know what made them heave stones unless it was the row with Nielsen. I could not say that: I was sober but it must have been that: we had empty stomachs, we only drank beer. Nielsen was in the same state. I could not say whether prisoner was drunk or not. There was also in the neighborhood I did not see any Chinese opposite Logan's house or sitting down at the time. Logan then told me that the Chinese were going to mob us, when I saw a crowd of Chinese heaving stones at us from the east and the west. Logan came from out the house behind me with two revolvers in his hands. One was white like the one here shown. I don't know how he got these revolvers. I did not notice either the house-door or the windows open. I said to him not to use fire arms. He replied that he was only going to frighten them. After that a stone came and struck my foot. I had the mark for some time. I picked up the stone and ran after the crowd to the second and third floors. I saw a crowd and knew the Chinese were going to mob us. I saw the stone being thrown. The crowd ran into the alley way.

The Court was at this stage adjourned for fifteen minutes. On resuming, the witness continued:—

When I had the stone in my hand they ran away that time. I ran after them nearly to my own bridge. When I got to the bridge I did not see what prisoner and Nielsen did. After running and throwing this stone, I stopped near the bridge and the Chinese came out from the alley way. And then they began to throw stones again. Then I saw Mr. Logan pass me going behind me and towards the bridge. He had one revolver in his hand. He went on the bridge and I saw him fire the revolver once. He fired eastward. When he fired the revolver the Chinese were to the east of the bridge. They had not come across the bridge after running away from me. I did not notice which of the revolvers the prisoner used. I think he had; but I did not see. I think he fired it over the heads of the people as he held it pretty high. I was five feet behind him when he fired. I did not see Nielsen at that time. I told Mr. Logan not to fire. He turned round, used bad words; and said "Damn it, they are firing at me." I did not see anyone firing there. I did not see any firearms with the Chinese at all. I only saw the Chinese with stones and not with bamboos. When I ran forward after the Chinese threw stones I left the prisoner behind me hear his own door. He was about 10 or 15 feet from his own door just near Mr. Strom's door. After the prisoner fired and had spoken to me he walked over the bridge and said to me "I can see you." At that time he was saying "I can see you." I did not see him say to him "If you put that revolver away I will walk with you." He kept lifting the revolver up from his side but I told him not to use it. We went as far as Hing Kee's. We were only once on the bridge together that morning. I did see a Chinese woman after we came back. After going to Hing Kee's to get a drink we went back to Logan's house. When we got back there we did not find Nielsen there. The whole of that morning I did not see Nielsen with any firearms. I myself did not at any time that morning use firearms.

When Logan and I went back to prisoner's door on turning the bridge, I saw the prisoner was wounded. She was wounded and I think she was wounded in the left shoulder. She said that some people told her that she had been shot by Mr. Logan. She was telling this to the Chinese woman in the house. She was telling something to Mrs. Logan; Chinese and Mrs. Logan told Logan that the woman said that she had been wounded by him. Mrs. Logan said nothing else. Logan said that she might have been wounded somewhere else. I don't know whether she went away. Both Logan and I went into the prisoner's house. Nothing else happened there. When we were near the house speaking there were a few Chinese near about the house. When I went into the house we sat down and the two revolvers were put on the table. I picked up the white handled Smith and Wesson's revolver, and asked Mr. Logan if I could draw the charges because it was not necessary to use them any more and he said "yes." I took the revolver in my hand and tried to draw the back spring but could not open it. I asked Mr. Logan if I might fire it off in the verandah at the back of the house and he said "yes," and I went to the back verandah and fired "five shots" into the water. Then I handed the revolver to Mr. Logan. He must load the revolver again in case the Chinese attack me again. He then loaded the revolver again. When I got back to the house the black (Bull Dog) revolver was next fired off by either the prisoner or myself. The black revolver was not reloaded by the prisoner. I only saw one shot fired in the street and that was the one fired by Logan. I don't know how the woman was wounded. When first I got to prisoner's house there was a Chinese mob east and west of my house. I don't know what happened to the mob, at the west of me. I was looking to the eastward and quite sure that the Chinese were not there. I saw a Chinese man when he was near the house. He must have put the white revolver in his pocket. He fired with the black revolver. I then said I told the prisoner not to use any firearms though it was dangerous to fire and I told him not to fire. The question I did think was necessary for him to fire was dissolved by his Lordship. At the time he fired the Chinese were

...firing away. When the shot was fired the Chinese were singing out *tah, tah, tah*, but not actually attacking him. While I was in the house there was no attack made on the house. I remember very nearly everything that happened on that day. It was about 7 to seven o'clock when we went to Hing Hoo's room at Hing Hoo's house. I do not remember seeing the Chinese boy that morning. I remember seeing Mr. Logan that morning. I did not see the black revolver loaded by anyone that morning. I did not see the points go on the bridge more than once. I do not remember seeing the prisoners on the bridge until that night. He had come on as I was ahead of him. I do not recollect talking with a Pusee that morning on the bridge. I have no recollection of a dog being struck that morning. I can't recollect whether the prisoner's door was open or shut when I first came to his house. I have no recollection of any one calling out while I was there and asking what was the matter. There are other Europeans living near the prisoner, Mr. Sibon, Mr. Matsen, and Mr. Drewes the pilot. I have no recollection of either of these persons calling out to Logan. Logan after the woman spoke to Mrs. Logan, went right up stairs and I have no recollection of his going down stairs to the Chinese. I remember seeing some bones in the house but I do not know what they got there. The lower room of Mr. Logan's house is an empty room to which the front door leads. Since the 1st of August, I have been for the greater part of the time in prison here. Logan, Neilson, and I lived together at first, and Logan and I have been living together ever since.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wise—I did not see the black revolver loaded. I went on board the *Kiangping* on Saturday morning at six o'clock and came on shore at 12 o'clock that night. I saw Nielsen struggling with the Chinese and was told that he kicked a dog. I am quite sure that Nielsen had on a blue coat and trousers. I did not see the prisoners strike any tools that morning with a stick. Logan fired the pistol at Nielsen. (Holding the pistol) and slightly elevated. When we were on the street I said after he had fired and Mr. Logan put it away, and he put it away and did not fire it again. When we went away to Hingke's, Nielsen was left behind, and I don't know where he went. From the bridge, after the firing, it took me about 10 or 15 minutes to get to Hingke's. Nielsen was left behind. After we went upstairs and Logan and I were sitting down I said "there will be some trouble about this" and Logan said "It is all some of these damned watchmen." They have been breaking into my house and taking some of my things." Nielsen was in the west of Logan's house with the crowd then. I suppose the watchmen were running away when they saw the alarm. We were frightened at first, but the crowd Nielsen was with with a strong wall to the fire he showed me the marks where he had been hit.

Re-examined by the Crown Advocate—Nielsen went to the west and towards the bridge to Messen's house. I don't know what this trouble was about the watchmen. Mr. Logan's house had been broken into a week before and upon reporting the matter the night watchman got into trouble and Logan attributed the attack to revenge on the part of the watchmen.

By a Juror—I do not know any of the watchmen by sight.

By the Advocate—I am sure I did not know the man who shot at a revolver that day.

Theodore Elias Cunningham, being duly sworn, deposed—*I am an Englishman and in the office of Russell & Co., and also Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway. Nielsen was released and went to Shanghai. He went on board the steamer bound to Shanghai. I have not seen him since. I was present with Dr. Hapoa at the preliminary investigation of this case. I then saw a pistol very much like the black one. I examined the pistol with a silk handkerchief and found the handkerchief blackened and concluded that the pistol had been fired since it was cleaned. I could not form an opinion whether it had been fired recently or not. I should say that the black on the handkerchief was the result of its having been fired. I examined the white handled pistol with a similar result. This is my handkerchief (handkerchief shown) and the marks are there. The pistols were loaded when I examined them at the preliminary examination.*

Cross-examined by Mr. Wise—I cannot give the exact day when Nielsen went to Shanghai. He left in September.

Sir Ming Cook, a Christianized Chinaman, being duly sworn deposed—*I am a Chinese subject and am an elder of the Nam Ngan street office and have lived there about 10 years. I have held office as Vice Consul for China at San Francisco since I do not know the prisoner personally, but I know him by sight. I took him to the court. I have measured the distance from the Yuen Kio Fook Hing street to the door of the Yuen Kio Fook Hing street to the east end of the Yuen Kio Fook Hing street to the middle of Logan's door is 44 English feet. I know the Yuen Kio Fook Hing street. (Describes the same on the map.) I know the school-master's house of the Yuen Kio Fook Hing street. It is on the north side of the street to the west of John's son's house. From the east end of the bridge to the west corner of Fook Hing Street is 44 feet. From the east corner of Fook Hing Street to the centre of the street is 84 feet. I made enquiry about the prisoner's house. The Chinese woman, as I know, she could be going to the house. I know the Yuen Kio Fook Hing street and the reason I know her appearance here is owing to his mother's death occurring just the day before this court began to sit. It is the Chinese custom for a man not to show his face for three weeks, sometimes seven, after such an event. There is a great amount of light on the door of prisoners' houses which has not been broken. The windows are not broken.*

Cross-examined by Mr. Wise—I was at Nielsen's house this morning (no witnesses) and I heard of the shooting of the prisoner. The witness, who was at the house, was the prisoner's wife, who was at the house at the time of the shooting. I have no more to say in the case than I am obliged to have. The Chinese community where a murder is committed in the street the elders of that street have to answer to the authorities. I did not look specially at witnesses.

Mr. Wise—You appear to have displayed a great deal of anxiety to obtain the boy and Nielsen and Logan's woman.

Witness—No; no more anxiety than others have. I have not been looking at the prisoner since I have been in the court. I have no more to say in the case than I am obliged to have.

The Crown Advocate—This is the case of the death of the prisoner. The witness, who was at the house, was the prisoner's wife, who was at the house at the time of the shooting. I have no more to say in the case than I am obliged to have.

His Lordship—Have you any witnesses to call for the prisoner? The witness, who was at the house, was the prisoner's wife, who was at the house at the time of the shooting. I have no more to say in the case than I am obliged to have.

Mr. Wise—Any other witnesses? The witness, who was at the house, was the prisoner's wife, who was at the house at the time of the shooting. I have no more to say in the case than I am obliged to have.

His Lordship—What of the woman who was in the court with the prisoner? The witness, who was at the house, was the prisoner's wife, who was at the house at the time of the shooting. I have no more to say in the case than I am obliged to have.

The court then adjourned.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 521.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

SHOOTING SEASON

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED THEIR ASSORTMENT
OF
SPORTSMEN'S AMMUNITION AND
SUNDRIES,
comprising:-
SPORTING GUNS, in newest styles, in Cases
Fitted.
ELEY'S NEW METAL LINED and other
CARTRIDGE CASES.
WHITE GREY, and GREASE PROOF
WADS.
CYLINDRICAL WIRE CARTRIDGE
CASES.
CHILLED and ORDINARY SHOT.
PIGOU and WILKS' "ALLIANCE" GUN-
POWER.
Re-capping, Loading, Ramming and Turnover
MACHINES.
CARTRIDGE BAGS and BELTS.
GAME BAGS.
SHOOTING BOOTS.
POWDER and SHOT MEASURES and
FLASKS.
DOG WHISTLES and WHIPS.
REVOLVERS, by best English and American
Makers.
TINNED "PROVISIONS" for SHOOTING
TRIPS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 17th September, 1883. [340]

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)
The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.
WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [166]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,235.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st
March, 1883.....Tls. 958,235.56

DIRECTORS:
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq.
G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARNING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
(ONE MILLION STERLING.)
UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Undersigned, having been Appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared
to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at
Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [674]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)
CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$835,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$75,835.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
LEE SING, Esq., Chairman.
LO YUEN MOON, Esq.,
MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [670]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS for the NEW YORK BOARD
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [470]

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the
Conservatory of "Bergamo" and late
of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, has
the honor to inform the community that he has
arrived to remain in Hongkong, and will give
lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano-forte.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
MONDAY,
the 1st day of October, 1883, on the Premises,
at THREE P.M.

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND registered
in the Land Office as Section B of Sub-
section one of Section D of MARINE LOT
No. 69, measuring on the North 16 feet
South 15 feet and 4 inches, on the East
40 feet and 8 inches, on West 41 feet and 8
inches.

And
The Parcel of GROUND on the North measur-
ing 15 feet 3 inches, South 15 feet 3 inches,
East 41 feet 8 inches, West 42 feet 8 inches,
Registered in the Land Office as the Remain-
ing Portion of Subsection one of Section D
of MARINE LOT No. 69. The above
Pieces of Ground are held for 999 years
from 2nd March, 1846, on the above Pieces
of Ground are erected the 2 good Houses
known as No. 99 and 101, Queen's Road
West.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, apply to
SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,
Solicitors,
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1883. [715]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.
will conduct our Business at this Port, and
all Communications should be addressed to them.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents
at this Port for our line of Steamers.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [606]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of
Mr. G. A. GROSSMANN in our Firm
CEASED on the 31st August, 1883.

GROSSMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [710]

To be Let.

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in the Hollywood
Road, WITH or WITHOUT BOARD.
Private Family.
For Particulars, apply to
M. A.
Office of this paper.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1883. [537]

TO LET.

"STOCKWELL COTTAGE" near to the
Kowloon Club, British Kowloon,
containing Four Rooms and Large Centre Room,
Servants' Rooms and Out-houses, Gardens and
Tennis Lawn, &c. Within Three Minutes Walk
of the Pier.
For Particulars, apply to
STEPHENS & HOLMES,
Solicitors.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1883. [713]

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us
No. 11, Queen's Road Central.
For further Particulars, apply to Messrs.
RUSSELL & Co.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [607]

TO LET.

NO. 6 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
late occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.
"BISNEE VILLA" Pokfulum, Furnished.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1883. [7]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.
PINTS.....\$23 per Case.
Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8]

FOR SALE.

BEST Quality of GOLDEN GATE and
WESTERN MILLS FLOUR, lately from
San Francisco.
PONGEE SILK of all kinds.
Apply to
FUNG TANG,
OF HEE CHEONG CHING HONG,
42, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1883. [624]

FOR SALE.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND
PORTER.
DAVID CORSAIR & SONS,
MERCHANT NAVY.
HAWK BOLD
LONG FLAK
CROWN
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [469]

FOR SALE.

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.
HAS FOR SALE
CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros,
Veroneses, Regalias, Londres, Negro Ha-
banos of all makes, quality guaranteed. Tobacco
of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS
from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes,
Jewellery of Choice Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.
Commissions Executed.
JOSE M. BASA,
No. 51, B. QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1883. [543]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

LITTLE BEAUTY CIGARETTES.
VANITY FAIR CIGARETTES.
NEW VANITY FAIR CIGARETTES.
GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS

THE FOLLOWING CHOICE BRANDS. VILLAR VILLAR, LA FLOR, LA FLOR DE
HENRY CLAY, BELINDA, ROSA DI SANTIAGO, LA ESPANOLA, FLOR
DE ALMA, FLOR DE MURIAS, LA DALIA, FLOR DE MAYO,
LA MATILDE H. DE CABUNAS Y CARBAJAL,
INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO,
ANDREW Y J. ROJAS,
&c., &c., &c.

KELLY & WALSH.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1883. [560]

W. BREWER.

—(10)—

NOW READY.

VIEWS OF THE LATE DISASTERS
IN
CANTON.

MAP OF TONGKING,

PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A PRIVATE MAP

OF

GREAT VALUE, NEARLY READY.

W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1883. [703]

SAYLE & CO'S

SHOW-ROOMS.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING EX LATE ARRIVALS OUR FIRST DELIVERY
OF

"NEW AUTUMN FASHIONS"

DRESS MATERIALS, JACKETS, MANTLES, MILLINERY FLOWERS, FEATHERS
HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACES, &c., &c.,
DIRECT FROM THE BEST FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARKETS.

AN EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.

SAYLE & CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1883. [349]

NEW GOODS.

FOR THE AUTUMN SEASON.

ROSE & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND CHOICE VARIETY
OF

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FELT AND BEAVER HATS

IN
THE LATEST STYLES AND NEWEST COLORS.

ALSO
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, KID GLOVES,
AND
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHILDREN'S SHOES.....FROM \$0.35 PER PAIR.
LADIES'.....1.00
ROSE & Co.,
31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1883. [716]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the MEMBERS of the
HONGKONG CLUB is hereby convened for WED-
NESDAY, the 10th October next, at 3.30 P.M.
SPECIAL BUSINESS.

By Order of the General Committee,
A. O'D. GOURDIN,
Acting Secretary,
Hongkong, 27th September, 1883. [723]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.
REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS on the
30th June, 1883, entitled to 20 SHARES of
the New Issue are requested to pay the amount of
DOLLARS FIFTY (\$50) per Share to the HONG-
KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or
before the 30th September, 1883, when a receipt
will be given to be afterwards exchanged for a
Share Strip on presentation at the Office of the
Company. Calls unpaid at the above date will
be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per
annum until further notice.

By Order,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1883. [686]

THE
VICTORIA ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL.....\$50,000 DOLLARS
IN 1,000 SHARES OF \$50 EACH.

PAYMENTS:—\$25 PER SHARE UPON ALLOT-
MENT OR WITHIN TEN DAYS THEREAFTER;
BALANCE OF \$25 PER SHARE ON OR
BEFORE THE 28th FEBRUARY, 1884.

DIRECTORS:
(TO BE NAMED BY THE SHAREHOLDERS AS SOON
AS THE SHARES ARE TAKEN UP.)
BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.
SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
THIS COMPANY is formed for the
MANUFACTURE OF ICE in the Colony
of Hongkong on the Binary Absorption System
patented by the International Ice and Refrigerat-
ing Machine Company of New York.

This Patent System has been introduced into
Japan and Shanghai with most satisfactory
results. The consensus of opinion from various
parts of the world unhesitatingly pronounce it
the most perfect and economical method of
manufacturing ice ever invented.

According to arrangements it is anticipated
that the business of the Company will be in
complete working order by next March, 1884.

An arrangement has been made with the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
that they shall hold the amount paid on the
shares when allotted until the Board of
Directors of the Company is appointed; the
amount will then be placed to the credit of the
Company.

Copies of the Prospectus, Articles of Associa-
tion and forms of Application for shares may be
obtained by intending subscribers from this date
till the 15th September 1883 from the HONG-
KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION or
the Secretary *pro temp.* of the Company, Mr. J.
M. GUEDES, who has consented to act till a
Board of Directors for the Company has been
appointed by the Shareholders.

J. M. GUEDES,
39, Wellington Street.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1883. [702]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE
YEAR 1882.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to
send in to this Office a List of their Con-
tributions of Premium for the year ended 31st
December last, in order that the proportion of
Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Con-
tributors may be arranged. Returns sent in
before the 30th November next, will be made up
by the Company, and no subsequent claims or
alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [673]

THE Undersigned have REMOVED from
this date their Office to No. 24, Praya
Central, 1st Floor, Corner of Pottinger Street.

REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [679]

NOTICE.

HE CHUNG, SHIP'S PLUMBER, BLACK-
SMITH, &c., &c., has REMOVED from
No. 35, Queen's Road East, to No. 6, Peel Street,
close to No. 120, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1883. [620]

A CARD.

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING
can be obtained for
SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR MARRIED COUPLES
AT
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Next Door to the Temperance Hall.
Terms Moderate.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [532]

"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL"

BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.
THE above is a Commodious and Suitable
HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN
going home from the Far East. It is under the
direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs.
GEORGE PRAGNELL who spare no pains in
providing their visitors with every possible
comfort.

ROYAL YORK HOTEL,
OLD ST. STEVE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated,
with Suitable Rooms and ample accom-
modation for travellers, especially those coming
from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLE-
MEN will find every comfort they can wish for at
the above establishment.

A. HOADLY,
Proprietor.

THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated,
with Suitable Rooms and ample accom-
modation for travellers, especially those coming
from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLE-
MEN will find every comfort they can wish for at
the above establishment.

A. HOADLY,
Proprietor.

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A. HOADLY,
Proprietor.

THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated,
with Suitable Rooms and ample accom-
modation for travellers, especially those coming
from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLE-
MEN will find every comfort they can wish for at
the above establishment.

A. HOADLY,
Proprietor.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE
DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

THE Steamship
"EUROPE,"
Valadier, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY,
the 2nd October, for MARSEILLES,
via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, and SUEZ; and with leave to call at
PENANG and TUTICORIN. In connection
with these Steamers the Company runs a Line
from MARSEILLES to HAVRE and LONDON,
leaving MARSEILLES after arrival of the
Steamer from CHINA.

The Company also runs Steamers regularly
from MARSEILLES to numerous Ports in the
MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA, by
which through freight may be booked.

The Company has a Forwarding Agency at
Paris, 9, Rue de Rougemont, giving special
facilities to Shippers.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and
Stewardess.

The Line is noted for its Cuisine and Beer
and Table Wines are included in the Passage
Money.

RETURN TICKETS are now granted by
the Steamers of this line available for 6 or 12
months to be reckoned from the date of arrival
at Marseilles of the Steamer for which the
Ticket is issued to the date of re-embarkation
there of the Holder of the Ticket.

Special rates are arranged for families.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1883. [659]

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship
"ROBERT DIXON,"
Young, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [676]

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship
"STILLMAN B. ALLEN,"
Eldridge, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1883. [693]

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship
"PAUL JONES,"
Gerish, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1883. [666]

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship
"CITY OF PEKING,"
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yoko-
hama, with option of calling at Honolulu, on
THURSDAY, the 11th October, at THREE P.M.,
taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama, and other Japan Ports,
to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland
Cities of the United States, via Overland Rail-
ways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and
to ports in Mexico, Central and South America,
by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who
have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Fran-
cisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within
six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per
cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within
one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be
made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return
Passage Orders, available for one year, will be
issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return
Fare. These allowances do not apply to through
fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.
on the 10th October. Parcel Packages will
be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day;
all Parcel Packages should be marked to ad-
dress in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices
in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector
of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1883. [1]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND
CLOCKMAKERS,
JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND
OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
SOLE AGENTS
for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the
highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and
for Volkmann and Bolin's
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE
GLASSES, AND SPECTACLES.
No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL [478]